

# The Spring Arts and Heritage Centre and Borough of Havant Timeline



The Spring Arts and Heritage Centre.

The Spring, 56 East Street, Havant, Hampshire, PO9 1BS.

Tel: 023 9247 2700

Havant Borough History Booklet No. 32

**THE  
SPRING**  
ARTS & HERITAGE CENTRE

£6





Moorlands is now the heritage section of The Spring.



Moorlands and the Town Hall in use as the council offices circa 1960.

# **The Spring Arts & Heritage Centre**

## **Registered Charity No. 297353**

**The Spring Arts & Heritage Centre is a small venue where big things happen.**

**Our vibrant events and activities help make Havant, Hampshire, and the surrounding region a better place to live.**

The Spring is a highlight of Havant Borough's cultural life. Each year we welcome over 150,000 visitors and audience members to enjoy creative and cultural activities, both in our Havant building and across the Borough.

One of the things that makes The Spring really special is its status as an integrated arts and heritage centre. The organisation is one of only a handful in the UK where arts and heritage activities and exhibitions happen under one roof and where live performances take place in a building that also houses a museum.

This mixed remit gives us a special focus and we pride ourselves on making the most of this by using our heritage knowledge and artefacts to inspire artistic activity and using artistic work to bring heritage to life. In practice this means making sure our live events feature heritage themed theatre and lectures, our exhibitions show work inspired by the local area and our participation programme gives people the chance to explore their local history. We particularly enjoy managing events that surprise people and help people experience heritage in a new way. Our annual Museums at Night event, regular Open Days, schools workshop programme and live programme do just that!

Having an understanding of local heritage, knowing where we came from and learning about the past helps give individuals and a community a sense of identity. Cultural experiences of the kind offered by The Spring make our lives richer. They give a voice and expression to who we are, what it is to be human and help us understand our place in the world. They give us the tools to learn and imagine, describe and talk about difficult things and hand down ideas and traditions to future generations. By providing a year round

programme of activities The Spring helps Havant celebrate and remember its past and work towards a brighter future.

As the only professional museum in the Borough The Spring has an important role to play in protecting, recording and celebrating local history. We provide a range of resources that can help individuals learn more about the past – from our collection of artefacts that look at life in Havant, to the timeline of the area, our 1950s recreation kitchen and our Research Room with local experts who can help the public research their area and family history. The Spring is also an accredited museum, meaning it enjoys the same professional status as the national museums.

In order to deliver a full heritage programme The Spring works in partnership with organisations including the Hampshire Cultural Trust. The Cultural Trust (formerly Hampshire County Council's Arts & Museums Service) is an independent charity tasked with caring for the council owned museum collections. The majority of the artefacts you see on display at The Spring are owned by Hampshire County Council, maintained by the Trust and on display thanks to The Spring. The Spring also works in partnership with other organisations including Havant Borough Council, Portsmouth City Museum, local community organisations and the Heritage Lottery Fund on particular projects and aspects of heritage work.

The Spring is an independent charity, managed by a Board of Trustees and a team of staff. Our work wouldn't be possible without the 90 volunteers who work with us and we send them a huge thank you. As with every small arts and heritage charity we also couldn't survive without support from our funders, members and supporters. We gratefully accept donations, legacies and sponsorship to help us continue our work.

**For further information about The Spring Arts & Heritage Centre please visit: [www.thespring.co.uk](http://www.thespring.co.uk)**

# A Short History of its Buildings and Former Occupiers

Ann Griffiths – February 2015

## Introduction

The complex now occupied by The Spring Arts and Heritage Centre was originally two separate buildings that have since been joined together.

The main arts area, although called a Town Hall, was not built as an administrative centre but was used for a wide variety of events and meetings. The museum was built as a private house.

This short history explores the origins of these buildings, their occupiers and their uses over the years to the present day.



London House, Town Hall and Lymbourne/Moorlands are shown in black.

## THE TOWN HALL

In the early 1860s the area where The Spring Arts and Heritage Centre now stands was mainly fields but the completion of the Hayling Branch Line, to Langstone in 1865 and to Hayling in 1867, paved the way for the development of the East End of Havant.

In 1868 the Havant Town Hall Company Limited was formed under the chairmanship of the Lord of the Manor, William Henry Stone MP, who donated £500 towards the total cost of £1,500 of the new Town Hall. The plans were drawn up by Richard William Drew, William Stone's architect for Leigh Park House, and Charles John Longcroft acted as solicitor to the board of twelve directors.

Inside the 85ft by 45ft building was a hall, 55ft by 22ft, with a gallery, seating for 300 and a large moveable stage. Solo artists from London performed at the grand opening concert on 28th January 1870. Thereafter, the hall was used for public meetings, lectures, flower and pet shows, auctions, wedding receptions and furniture sales etc. The Town Hall also served as the headquarters and armoury of the Havant and Emsworth Volunteer Rifle Corps (4th Hants). When Havant and Waterloo Urban District Council was formed in 1932 the Town Hall was used as its administrative headquarters. Interestingly, then as now, the site was considered to be rather far from the town centre but it was chosen because of the affordable cost of the land.

In April 1890 there was a meeting of shareholders of the Havant Town Hall Company, chaired by George Stallard. It was decided to enlarge the hall, build a new tea room and kitchen and to carry out other necessary alterations. Alfred Edwin Stallard was appointed as architect on 10th June 1890 and instructed to prepare plans, which included enlarging the hall. By September the plans were ready and the tender by J Crockerell for £661 was accepted. (See decorative late Victorian front extension.)

## HAVANT MUSEUM AS A PRIVATE HOUSE

Havant Museum, now part of The Spring, was built in 1874 as a private house known as Lymbourne and later as Moorlands. It had four different owners before being used by the Women's Royal Naval Service (WRNS) from 1942 until the end of World War Two.

In 1946 the house was sold to Havant and Waterloo Urban District Council, who owned the neighbouring Town Hall. The gap between the buildings was filled in at a later stage to make one complex.

Lymbourne was built on part of Towns End Field at East Town's End. The deeds, currently with Havant Borough Council as owners of the building, show that in December 1868 an Indenture of Enfranchisement was made, between William Henry Stone of one part and the Right Revd Thomas Grant DD (Lord Bishop of Southwark), The Right Revd James Danell, and The Very Revd John Crookall of Woolhampton, Newbury, of the other.

At this time Hampshire was in the Roman Catholic Diocese of Southwark and the intention was to build a church at Towns End Field. John Bulbeck, a prominent local Catholic, had started a fund to raise the necessary capital but eventually land in West Street was given for the building of St Joseph's Roman Catholic Church.

## MARY CHARGE (1817-1889) AND HER FAMILY

In November 1873 two plots of pasture land at East Town's End, near the Town Hall, were auctioned by Messrs Arnold & Co of Temple Bar. In February 1874 one of the plots, about half an acre, was sold to Miss Mary Charge of Havant for £205. The land was bounded on the east by the Hayling Branch Line, fronted 115ft of the turnpike road and was up to 186ft deep. It was here that Mary Charge built Lymbourne. Eight years later Miss Charge bought half an acre of Woodcock's Meadow from James Softly for £200. This land abutted the south side of Miss Charge's property and it was agreed that she would erect and maintain the necessary fencing.

An early directory shows Benjamin Charge as a Chichester saddle maker and in 1811 a Benjamin Charge and Mr Henry Comper, drapers, issued a set of silver trading tokens from 6d to a crown. The tokens showed clasped hands,

as the families had intermarried. The Charges were linen drapers, silk mercers and tailors and during the 19th century they spread out from Portsea, Chichester and Havant, to towns such as Petersfield, Haslemere and Stamford, Lincolnshire.

*London Gazette 1811*

*Notice is hereby given, that the Partnership between Charles Charge and Stephen Charge, of Havant, in the County of Southampton, and Chichester, in the County of Sussex, carrying on Trade as Mercers and Linen-Drapers, under the Firm of Charge and Company, was this Day dissolved. All Debts owing to and from the said Partnership will be received and paid by the said Stephen Charge, who continues to carry on the said Concern on his own separate account.*

*Witness our Hands – the 25th of February 1811,*

*Charles Charge, Stephen Charge*

Mary's father, Charles Charge, was born in Chichester in 1784. He married Mary Sealey in Portsea in 1814. The register shows him as a local linen draper and Mary as a spinster. Their first child, George, was baptised in 1815 at Orange Street Congregational Chapel, Portsea.

Mary, who built Lymbourne, was born in January 1817 and baptised at Castle Green Independent Chapel, Bristol, and Benjamin was born in Bristol in 1818. In 1819 *The Bristol Mercury* reported that two girls were committed to Newgate for trying to pass two counterfeit notes with intent to defraud Charles Charge. By 1820 the family was living in Havant, where Sarah, Hannah, Martha and Charles were born between 1820 and 1832. Sarah and Hannah were baptised at the Havant Independent Chapel in the Pallant.

In Havant the drapery business operated from London House, the large building adjoining and now part of the Bear Hotel. Charles Charge died in 1845, aged sixty, and his daughter Mary took over the East Street business. In 1851 Mary was employing her brother Charles, her cousin Hannah, plus a second assistant and three apprentices.

In April 1855 Harriett Russell was found guilty of stealing some baby clothes belonging to Mary Charge; Ann Parfet was found guilty of receiving the



clothes and James Russell for receiving a piece of corduroy and other articles. The Russells were sentenced to four months imprisonment and Ann Parfet to three months imprisonment.

*London Gazette 1857*

*NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership in business hitherto subsisting and carried on by us the undersigned, Benjamin Charge and Mary Charge, at Havant, in the county of Southampton, Mercers and Linen Drapers, under the firm of Charge and Company, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.*

*Witness our hands – this 28th day of February, 1857.*

*Benjamin Charge*

*Mary Charge*

The 1861 census shows Mary, Martha and Charles Charge as drapers in East Street with William Hedger as an apprentice. It was at about this time that Mary began to decline in health. In 1865 the business was known as Charles Charge & Co.

*London Gazette 1868*

*Take notice, that the Co-partnership heretofore existing between William Bailey Charge and Charles Charge, of the city of Chichester, in the county of Sussex, of the Borough of Stamford, in the county of Lincoln, and of Haslemere, in the county of Surrey, Mercers, Drapers, and Milliners, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.*

*Dated this 18th day of February, 1868.*

*W. B. Charge*

*Chas. Charge*

Charles Charge, Mary's brother, died on Christmas Day 1869 aged thirty-seven. By 1871 Mary, now fifty-four and retired, was living at Lymbourne Cottage with a general servant. In 1881 London House was occupied by Edward Bate, draper, but was owned by Mary Charge until her death.

As Mary was an invalid Lymbourne was designed *in the bungalow style* with two bedrooms downstairs and one upstairs. The house was built of flint and brick with red quoins and dressings and a tiled roof. The sale particulars after Mary's death stated that additional chamber accommodation might readily be added at low cost because of the 18-inch thickness of the outer walls. Inside the house there was a kitchen, a scullery, a larder and large beer and wine cellars. Gas and water were laid on throughout. Outside there was a carriage drive in the front, a coach house, a stable, a paddock and pleasure grounds with choice fruit trees and ornamental shrubs.

However, the unusual feature of the house was the very large hall or music room, *42ft by 16ft and 18ft high with a wainscot oak and pitch pine parquet floor*. Heating was by means of hot water pipes. This large space now houses the museum exhibits.

Miss Charge was a great supporter of the Havant Choral Society and the Lymbourne Amateur Orchestra, lending her hall for rehearsals and helping to promote the concerts in any way that she could.

In September 1865 The Choral Society was founded *for recreation and improvement* and the first conductor was J Coldwell. In 1876, at a concert in the Town Hall,

*Miss Charge to whom the Society was largely indebted for its existence was carried onto the platform and was able to remain there during the whole concert.*

The first concert of the newly formed Lymbourne Amateur Orchestra took place in the Town Hall in 1877.

According to William White's directory for 1878 the Havant and Emsworth Volunteers Rifle Corps (4th Hants) now had its headquarters at Lymbourne, where they could well have stored their rifles in the cellar and done their drill and band practice in the large hall. At this time James Du Pré, Esq. was Captain of the 4th Hants, the Reverend W. Renaud was chaplain and Mr Charles Hodgkins was the drill instructor.

## BENJAMIN CHARGE (1818-1873)

The 1841 and 1851 censuses and an 1855 directory show that Mary's brother Benjamin was a draper at The Square, Petersfield. In 1851 he had two apprentices and the shop was called Charles Charge. There was a second store in the High Street. In the 1861 census Benjamin was at Clapham as a tailor, with his wife Martha, who was born at Liss, and his sister Martha, a draper, who was born in Havant.

In 1873 Benjamin, retired tailor and draper of Portsmouth, died of suffocation, aged 55. He was described as stout with a short thick neck and having a habit of going to the Blue Bell public house in the evening. He came home one evening at 11 p.m. and sat drinking four bottles of homemade rhubarb wine with a lodger until 1 a.m. He went to bed, apparently sober, but at 5 a.m. there was a thump and Charge was found face downwards on the floor. The inquest was attended by two surgeons, one being Dr Florio St. Quintin Bond from Havant, who was an executor of Benjamin's will, together with John Bulbeck, draper, and Harry Scott, yeoman of Warblington. Benjamin's effects were valued at £8,000.

## MARY CHARGE'S DEATH

Mary Charge died at Havant on 3rd April 1889, aged 72. Her estate amounted to £6,402 and her executors were Florio St Quintin Bond, George Gloyne of Pilton Brewery, Shepton Mallet and William Carpenter Turner of North Hayling. Mary's obituary stated that:

*She had been an invalid for almost 30 years but had been seriously ill for only three months. All through her life she had been a great lover and patron of everything musical and most of the musical talent of Havant of the present day is due to her kindness in providing the means, forming classes, and throwing her house open for practices and even paying competent masters to teach those who had a desire to learn either vocal or instrumental music.*

At auction the contents of Lymbourne included a *handsome Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte by Collard and Collard, violins and a quantity of music.* Other items included a *walnut drawing room suite, valuable oil and*

*watercolour pictures and the equipment of four bedrooms.* The estate also included a two-storey store in Southsea, which was being rented out to a trunk manufacturer at the time of Mary's death for £5 a year.

The house failed to sell at auction and was bought in at £1,175 on 30th November 1889. Six £5 gas shares realised £3 12s 6d per share. In September 1890 the house was included in another sale but the highest bid was £800 and the lot was withdrawn.

In 1894 Mary's sister Hannah died at Moulton Park Private Asylum, Northampton, aged 73. She was also there for the 1881 census. There is an earlier mention of her in the 1841 census when she is at the home of the Craswellers at Hayling. In 1895 Mary's sister, Martha, formerly a draper, died at Sherwood Cottage, Havant (opposite Lymbourne) aged sixty-nine. Her effects were valued at £6,531 14s 7d.

*London Gazette 1900*

*In the Matter of a Deed of Assignment for the benefit of Creditors executed on the 16th day of May, 1900, by Charles Frederick Charge, of London House, East Street, Havant, Draper. The creditors of the above named Charles Frederick Charge who have not already sent in their claims, are required, on or before the 8th day of October, 1900, to send in their names and addresses, and particulars of their debts or claims to William Nicholson, of 12, Wood Street, in the City of London, Accountant, the Trustee under the said deed, or in default they will be excluded from the Dividends declared under the said deed.*

*Dated this 12th day of September, 1900*

*ASHURST, MORRIS, CRISP, and CO.,*

*17, Throgmorton Avenue, London, E.C.,*

*Solicitors for the said Trustee.*

Charles F. Charge was born in Stamford in 1858 but died in Chichester in 1933. An 1897 directory shows the Havant shop as 'Chas. F. Charge'. They were selling everything from calico and ribbons to garments to order, ready-made clothes, boots, shoes and family mourning.

No. of Schedule	Road, Street, &c., and No. or Name of House	HOUSES		Name and Surname of each Person	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of		Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born	W Blind and
		No. of Inhabitants	Sex, Age, or Rank				Males	Females			
55	East Street	1		William Barker	Head	Mar	47	30	Hair Dresser	St. John's, Barbados	
				Wendell do	Wife	Mar	47	30		St. John's, Barbados	
				Robert Henry do	son	1	Year 8			St. John's, Barbados	
				John do	son					St. John's, Barbados	
				Richard Barker	son				Wholesale Fish Dealer	St. John's, Barbados	
60		1		Elizabeth Tilt	Head	Mar	67	12	Laundress	St. John's, Barbados	
				Mary Kimball	Wife	Mar	67	12	do	St. John's, Barbados	
				William do	son	Mar	30	10	do	St. John's, Barbados	
				John do	son	Mar	30	10	do	St. John's, Barbados	
				Henry do	son	Mar	30	10	do	St. John's, Barbados	
				Arthur do	son	Mar	30	10	do	St. John's, Barbados	
				Thomas do	son	Mar	30	10	do	St. John's, Barbados	
				Emily do	daughter	Mar	30	10	do	St. John's, Barbados	
64		1		William Barker	Head	Mar	47	30	do	St. John's, Barbados	
				Elizabeth do	Wife	Mar	47	30	do	St. John's, Barbados	
				John do	son	Mar	47	30	do	St. John's, Barbados	
68		1		William Barker	Head	Mar	47	30	do	St. John's, Barbados	
				Elizabeth do	Wife	Mar	47	30	do	St. John's, Barbados	
				John do	son	Mar	47	30	do	St. John's, Barbados	
69		1		William Barker	Head	Mar	47	30	do	St. John's, Barbados	
				Elizabeth do	Wife	Mar	47	30	do	St. John's, Barbados	
				John do	son	Mar	47	30	do	St. John's, Barbados	
				William Barker	Head	Mar	47	30	do	St. John's, Barbados	
				Elizabeth do	Wife	Mar	47	30	do	St. John's, Barbados	
				John do	son	Mar	47	30	do	St. John's, Barbados	
Total of Houses...		5		Total of Males and Females...				12	13		

100—Sheet D

Havant Census 1861. This portion shows Mary Charge in East Street at what is now part of the Bear Hotel.

When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name and Sex.	In what Parish Born.	When Born.
June 29 <sup>th</sup> 1817	William Adams (Son)	St James' Church	April 7. 1817
June 29 <sup>th</sup> 1817	Elizabeth Lubbock (Daughter)	Bedminster	February <sup>th</sup> 1817
June 29 <sup>th</sup> 1817	William Samuel (Son)	In Parish of St Pauls	January 26 <sup>th</sup> 1817
June 29 <sup>th</sup> 1817	John (Son)	St Mary Redcliff Bristol	March 16 <sup>th</sup> 1817
June 29 <sup>th</sup> 1817	Elizabeth Thomas (Daughter)	St Augustine's Parish Bristol	November 8 <sup>th</sup> 1816
June 29 <sup>th</sup> 1817	Charles (Son)		
June 29 <sup>th</sup> 1817	Mary (Daughter)	Castle Precincts Bristol	January 10 <sup>th</sup> 1817
June 29 <sup>th</sup> 1817	Rebecca (Daughter)	St Augustine's Parish Bristol	October 28 <sup>th</sup> 1817

The baptismal record of Mary Charge.

Names of both Father and Mother, with the former Name of the Mother.		Abode.	Business or Profession.	Signature of Parents.	Signature of the Minister by whom the Baptism is performed.
Christian-Name.	Sir-Name.				
John Adams.	Union	Codrington			Wm. Thos.
Charlotte Adams.	Street				
Charlotte St.	Bristol				
Charles Reed	Sedminster	Mar.		Charles Reed	Wm. Thos.
Eizabeth Reed		Merchant		Ely. R. Reed	
Eizabeth Ladd					
John Mace	Southmead	Clerk		John Mace	Wm. Thos.
Margaret Mace	Street				
Margaret Thomas	Bristol				
William Beran	St. Mary	Law Clerk		William Beran	Wm. Thos.
Harriet Beran	Redcliff	Wm.			
Harriet Turner	Parish.				
Daniel Skinner	Trapp Lane	Glazier.		Daniel Skinner	Wm. Thos.
Sarah Skinner	St. Augustine				
Sarah Thomas					
Charles Charge	Castle	Lin.		Charles Charge	Wm. Thos.
Mary Charge	Street	Drap.			
Mary Sealey	Castle Plains				
	Bristol				
John Yabsley	Vinder	Codrington		John Yabsley	Wm. Thos.
Susannah Yabsley	the Park				
Susannah May	St. Augustine				

Castle Green Independent Chapel, Bristol, 1817.

**CHARLES F. CHARGE,**  
**Cash Draper and Outfitter,**  
**LONDON HOUSE, HAVANT.**

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF  
**Millinery, Mantles and Jackets**  
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

DRESS GOODS, PRINTS, SHIRTS, HOSIERY, GLOVES,  
RIBBONS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, QUILTS, SHEETINGS,  
WHITE AND GREY CALICOES, AND EVERY CLASS  
OF GENERAL DRAPERY.

THE  
**CHEAPEST HOUSE FOR READY-MADE CLOTHING**  
**Garments to Order a Speciality.**

*FIT AND STYLE GUARANTEED.*

**BOOTS - AND - SHOES**  
OF THE MOST RELIABLE MAKES.

**Family Mourning. Funerals Furnished.**

AGENT FOR  
**P. and P. Campbell, the Perth Dye Works.**

Regular Despatches to the Works Carriage Free.



The Charges are a good example of a hard working family of shopkeepers, whose business expanded and adapted to change over several generations. They were silk mercers and drapers in Chichester for over a hundred years. In 1915, for example, Charge & Co were linen drapers, silk mercers, milliners, hosiers, costumiers, haberdashers and mourning warehousemen at 74 & 75 South Street and 1 East Street. When Ernest Charge died in 1924 his obituary in the *Chichester Observer* stated that he had been the head of Charge & Co. of The Cross Chichester and that the company had been founded by his grandfather some 120 years earlier.

### WILLIAM PACKHAM (1860-1949)

In January 1891 Lymbourne, with its coach house, stable, pleasure grounds and paddock, was sold to William Packham for £800. He would have known Mary Charge, as by 1886 he was organist and choirmaster of St Faith's Church, Havant. William was born in Midhurst where his father, William Hursell Packham, was a linen draper. In 1883 William the younger married Alice Turner at Portsea and the following year their first son, Cyril William, was born and died at Havant.

The 1891 census shows William Packham, aged 30, living at Lymbourne with his wife Alice, aged 32, and their son, Weldon William, aged 5. In 1899 a daughter, Audrey Lilian, was born in Havant and the family was at Lymbourne in the 1901 census.

William Packham was a professor and teacher of music. In the big hall at Lymbourne there is known to have been an organ, which was either installed by Mary Charge or by William, who played the St Faith's Church organ for weddings and was honorary conductor of the Havant Choral Society. The *Hampshire Telegraph* mentions a concert where twelve of his pupils played. William also bred prizewinning Belgian hares, which he entered in the Royal Counties Agricultural Shows as far away as Yorkshire.

The Packhams emigrated to Florida in 1905. The 1920 census for Salt Lake City shows William was still a music teacher but at some stage he also took up farming. His son Weldon began as a labourer in a saw mill in Tarver, Georgia but by 1920 he was a farmer in Theresa, Florida. Weldon and his wife Gertrude had at least eight children, born between 1919 and 1927.

## OAKLAND CEMETERY, Lake City, Columbia County, Florida

PACKHAM, Alice T	b. Jan 13th 1859	d. Jan 24th 1919
PACKHAM, Audrey L	b. Nov 12th 1899	d. Mar 6th 1975
PACKHAM, William	b. July 18th 1860	d. Dec 21st 1949

## HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH CEMETERY Bradford, Florida

PACKHAM Weldon William	1885 to 1952
PACKHAM Gertrude Estelle (wife)	1877 to 1966

On 29th October 1904 Lymbourne was conveyed to Mrs M. E. Moore, wife of George Moore, *leather merchant*, of Solent House, London Road, Portsmouth for £1,150. Mrs Moore paid £205 of this from her separate estate, and a mortgage was obtained. The Moores moved to Lymbourne in 1904 and renamed the house Moorlands.

### MARY ELIZABETH MOORE née BEVIS (1852-1938)

Mary was born at Whitechapel in 1852 and was the daughter of Charles Bevis, an engineer. In 1871 Mary married George Thwaites, an oils and colourman in Stepney, and by 1885 they were living at 1 Willow Road, Hampstead with nine children and one servant. At some stage the family moved to Portsea where, in October 1891, George Thwaites died of meningitis and congestion of the brain, aged 46. He is described on the death certificate as a master grocer of 11 Ernest Road, Buckland. His will shows that he left a personal estate of £486. By 1901 Mary was living at 67 London Road with her three daughters, Louisa, Flora and Alice, and a son Frederick. Flora and Alice were both assistant drapers.

On 14th September 1903 Mary married her second husband, George Moore, at St James's Church, Milton. George, a 62-year-old widower, was a leather seller at 550 Commercial Road. At the time of the marriage Mary, aged 50, was living at 15 Burlington Road, Portsmouth. Mary and George moved to

Moorlands at the end of 1904 and Mary's daughter Flora married John H. A. Goodman at St Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Havant, in June 1908. It was a quiet Monday morning wedding and the bride wore a *light travelling dress*.

On 3rd June 1911 Moorlands was sold to Harry Augustus Collins of Portsmouth. Descendants of the Moores have a postcard dated 27th June 1911, addressed to Mrs Thwaites of St Margaret's, 97 Oriel Road, North End. It appears that George and Mary separated and Mary reverted to her previous married name.

George Moore died in the Havant Workhouse Infirmary in November 1917. He had been living at Spring Gardens, Havant and was described as a retired shoemaker. Probate was granted to George Kidd, hairdresser. The effects were valued at £101. Mary Elizabeth Thwaites died in Southsea in 1938.

### HARRY AUGUSTUS COLLINS (1868-1942)

Harry was the last owner of Moorlands. He was born in 1868 and married Kate Browning in 1894 at Portsea. Harry is on the 1901 census as a licensed victualler at the Talbot Hotel, a landmark Victorian building in Portsmouth. Harry and Kate had three sons and three daughters. In 1920, at Havant, one of the daughters, Dorothy Phyllis Collins, married Reginald Woodham, a commercial traveller.

Another daughter, Ida Louise, married Charles Britnell Fowlie at Havant in 1925. The bride's mother wore a *black tagel toque trimmed with Osprey feathers* and over her dress she wore a skunk cape, which was high fashion in the 1920s. The wedding reception was held in the Town Hall. Two daughters were born in Havant, in 1926 and 1928.

Harry Collins made building alterations to Moorlands and added a porch and entrance gates. The porch still bears a plaque dated 1920.

In 1927 the Havant Urban District Council met at the council offices in West Street to consider auctioning the Town Hall. Messrs Seward Brothers had offered to buy it for £1,500 and a letter was read out from Harry Collins, which stated that he was prepared to make a bid of £1,550, as the Town Hall adjoined his property and he wanted to protect it from depreciation.

The Reverend McFarlane Harley wrote:

*None could defend the present hall as being beautiful or convenient but it is the only hall that can be hired by any church authority, local authority, society or club.*

During the debate it was said that the Town Hall was a drain on the rates and the Parish Hall was taking the trade. Mr Stallard thought it best to have a hall like the Town Hall than none at all and it would be a disgrace to sell it until they had another building. Mr Crocker said that:

*The decorations were in a shocking condition. If they made the building thoroughly decent and fit to use more people would use it - the Parish Hall is available for the Conservatives, the Market Lane Hall for the Liberals and we must have a place for the Labour Party.*

Mr Leng said:

*The Town Hall is out of date but I don't favour robbing the people of their own Town Hall.*

He moved that it should be retained until an up to date combined Town Hall, Council Offices and conveniences could be erected. Councillor Leng's amendment was carried five votes to four and the matter was deferred.

Harry Collins became well-known in the entertainment world and was proprietor of the Pavilion Cinema in Emsworth Square\*. A self-taught artist, Harry painted reproductions in oils, and hung them on the walls of his large hall at Moorlands. One of the last paintings he did was of his wife, who predeceased Harry by twenty-two months.

Harry died at home on 9th September 1942. Revd B. Aston officiated at a private funeral service at Moorlands and at the graveside at Warblington. The mourners included Mrs Prior, Mrs Woodham and Mrs Fowlie (daughters), Mr Leslie Collins (son) and Lt. Col. C. B. Fowlie (son-in-law). One of the wreaths was from the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association. Harry's obituary states that:

*One of his sons visited Jersey just before the German occupation of the Channel Islands and was unable to get back to England.*

The youngest son, Glanville Mark, received a commission in the Army.

*London Gazette HARRY AUGUSTUS COLLINS, Deceased.*

*Notice is hereby given that creditors and others having claims against the estate of the above named, late of 'Moorlands' Havant, Hants and carrying on business at the Pavilion Cinema, Emsworth, Hants, who died on the 6th September 1942; should give notice thereof in writing to the undersigned Solicitors for the executors of the deceased before the 30th November 1942 after which date the said executors intend to distribute the estate of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice has then been received.*

*Glanvilles, East Street, Havant, Solicitors.*

*Dated 9th September, 1942.*

Harry's will was proved in 1943. Probate was granted at Llandudno to 'Lesley' Hamilton Collins, electrical engineer, Dorothy Phyllis Woodham, Charles Britnell Fowlie, company director and Mr Glanville (solicitor). The value of the effects was £35,668 16s 2d.

\* The Pavilion cinema was housed in the former 1790 St Peter's Chapel in Emsworth. In the 1870s the run-down building was fitted up at a cost of nearly £1,000 for lectures and entertainments and became known as the Town Hall. According to David Rudkin's booklet on Old Emsworth, the building became known as 'The Pictures' in about 1912. In a 1923 directory the building is listed as 'Emsworth Town Hall Cinema, Field and Palmer proprietors'. The cinema held about 400 persons. By 1928 it was called 'The Pavilion' and the manager was Harry's son-in-law Charles Fowlie. In 1953 The Estates Gazette announced that the freehold Pavilion Cinema, withdrawn at the auction on 16th September, had since been sold for development for commercial use. The joint auctioneers were Messrs Field and Palmer of Emsworth and Harris and Gillow of Wardour Street (cinema specialists).

## WOMENS ROYAL NAVY SERVICE (WRNS) at MOORLANDS

After Harry's death his home was occupied by about 24 Wrens and was known as Moorlands WRNS Quarters. There were two cooks, a steward and a gardener, with a CPO in charge. Most of the girls worked as secretaries, signallers and drivers at nearby houses such as West Leigh or East Leigh. Hazel Mingham, née Rollason, arrived there in March 1943 and later described Moorlands as a very attractive house. There were four cabins with three bunk beds in each room. The large hall served as the mess and recreation area and was used for table tennis, the occasional party, and singsongs around the large fireplace. The scullery was in the present cellar.



Wrens at Moorlands. Hazel Rollason is in the front row on the far right.

The Empire cinema in East Street was very popular and there were dances at Thorney Island. Sometimes the girls went to the beach, where the soldiers let them go under the barbed wire for a paddle.

On 31st October 1946, Moorlands was sold to Havant and Waterloo Urban District Council by Leslie Collins, electrical engineer, of Chatsworth Avenue,

Cosham, and his sister Dorothy Woodham of 18 Padwick Avenue, Cosham, both children of the late Harry Collins.

In 1977 the new civic offices opened in Civic Centre Road. The old Town Hall building and the area linking it with the former house were converted into a new Arts Centre, which opened on 24th June 1978. Havant Museum opened in October 1979 in what had once been Miss Charge's home.

Due to funding difficulties the Arts Centre and Museum were merged to become The Spring Arts and Heritage Centre under the management of the Havant Arts Centre Board, with effect from 1st April 2009. External funding and the plan to use more volunteers made it possible for the museum to undergo major refurbishment, with the help of the Hampshire Museums Service, and the building was formally reopened in October 2009.

# TOWN HALL, HAVANT.

## CHILDREN'S ENTERTAINMENT.

MASTER WILLIAM CLARKE IN THE CHAIR.

TUESDAY Evening. February 17th, 1874.

### PROGRAMME.

TRIO—Piano—"La Traviata"	Misses A. Ford, E. Stallard & Softly.
DUET—Piano—"The Flower Gatherers"	Misses Woolgar & A. Grindley.
RECITATION—"The Sailor Boy"	.. Master Percy Hoad.
SOLO—Piano—"A Te O Cara"	.. .. Miss Woolgar.
SONG—Write me a letter from home"	.. Master Allen Bartlett.
SOLO—Piano—"The Shah's March"	.. .. Miss M. Stallard
DUET—Piano—"Giant Galop"	.. Misses M. & A. Bartlett.
READING—"I Vant to Fly"	.. Master J. P. Dixon.
SOLO—Piano—"Listen to the Mocking Bird"	Miss Whicher.
SOLO—Piano—	.. .. Miss Dibben.
RECITATION—	.. .. Master Mattingly.
SOLO—Piano—"La Gracieuse"	.. .. Master Fowles.
SONG—	.. .. Master William Clarke.
SOLO—Piano—"Home, Sweet Home"	.. Miss May Bartlett.
SONG—"The Liquid Gem"	.. .. Master Stallard.
SOLO—Piano—"The Echo of Lucerne"	.. .. Miss Page.
SONG—"Driven from home"	.. .. Master F. Trivess.
SOLO—Piano—"Come back to Erin"	.. .. Miss Ford.
DUET—Piano—"The Bell Duet"	Misses N. Stallard & Ford.
SONG—	.. .. Master William Clarke.
SOLO—Piano—"The Blue Bells of Scotland"	.. .. Miss Softly.
DUET—Piano—"Palermo Quadrilles"	.. Misses N. & A. Stallard.

ADMISSION:—Front Chairs, 6d.; Second Seats, 3d.

Doors open at Half-past Seven, to commence at Eight o'clock.  
Carriages may be ordered for 9.45 p.m.

TICKETS MAY BE OBTAINED AT THE DOORS.

Programmes, Half-penny each, to be obtained in the Hall.

WHITE AND CHIGNELL, PRINTERS HAVANT



# HAVANT, HANTS

**Sale of a Valuable FREEHOLD DWELLING HOUSE.**

MESSRS.

# LEWIS & SON

Have received instructions to **SELL BY AUCTION**, subject to conditions to be then produced, at the

**TOWN HALL, HAVANT,**

ON

**THURSDAY, APRIL 9th, 1885,**

At **FOUR** o'clock precisely, a very comfortable and substantial

# FREEHOLD HOUSE

SITUATE IN

**WEST STREET, HAVANT,**

(The Residence of the late Mr. FAIRFAX SPURGEON, deceased), containing Large Dining and Drawing-rooms, Office, Kitchen, Scullery, good Cellar, Five good Bed-rooms, w.c., Water and Gas laid on; Wood-house, Store, Piggeries, very large productive Garden and Lawn. Has a good Frontage to the Main Road, and a depth of 386ft. or thereabouts; also a back entrance, which leads to, and is within three minutes walk of Havant Railway Station.

**THE WHOLE STANDING ON 1r. 31p. OF LAND OR THEREABOUTS.**

May be viewed, and further Particulars had of

**LONGCROFT & GREEN, Solicitors, Havant;**  
Or of the AUCTIONEERS, Havant.

STUTTER PRINTER, HAVANT.



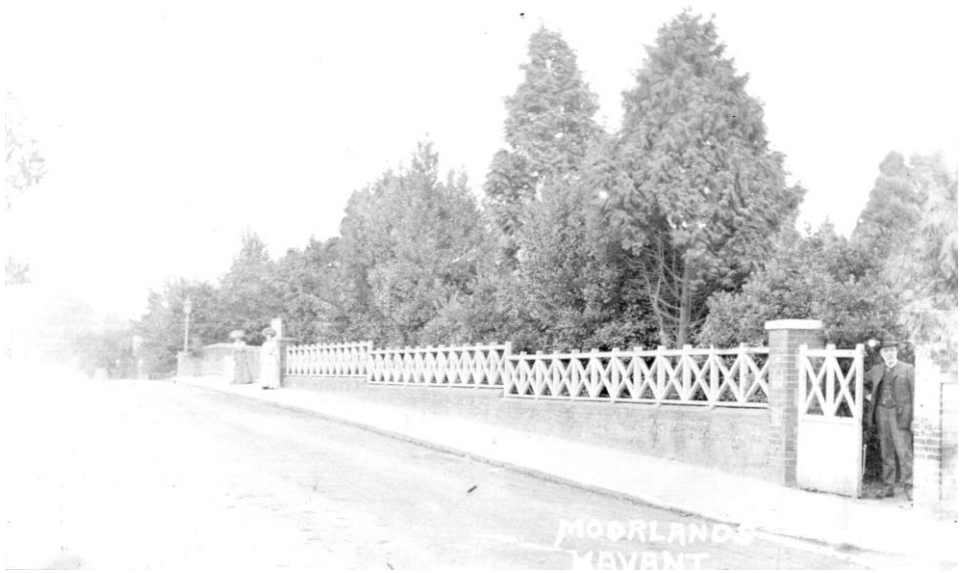
East Street showing London House, Mary Charge's shop, on the right.



Havant Fanciers' Society show in the Town Hall, December 1912.



Family picture of Mrs Mary Elizabeth Moore.



The fronts of Moorlands and the Town Hall circa 1910.







Picture from a glass slide of Moorlands taken by Mrs Moore's eldest son during her time there.



Moorlands (formerly Lymbourne) in 2011.

# The Great Vance and The Court Minstrels

## Ann Griffiths

Alfred Glenville Vance was the stage name of Alfred Peck Stevens, one of the most popular entertainers in the Victorian music hall. He was a very versatile character and described himself as an actor, dancer, comedian, author, vocalist and instrumentalist. His first stage name was 'Alfred Glenville' but he soon added 'Vance' to his title and later styled himself 'The Great Vance'. He was a skilled dancer and performed comedy sketches and monologues, where he would mimic numerous different characters. For many years he travelled round the country with 'Vance's Concert Company', which played at Havant Town Hall on 26 July 1875 'For One Night Only'.

Songs such as 'Jolly Dogs' and 'Walking in the Zoo' became very popular with the public and resulted in HRH Prince of Wales and HRH Princess of Wales becoming patrons of Vance's company. Unfortunately, Alfred suffered from heart disease and during a music-hall performance on Boxing Day 1888 he collapsed and died in the wings. He was aged about fifty.

The Court Minstrels, whose proprietors were the Livermore Brothers, was another group that toured the country and came to Havant, this time for two nights. They performed in full 18th century court dress, wearing costumes of rich brocade and velvet and powdered wigs. One review in *The Era* described them as *a miscellaneous concert with small orchestra. Their jokes were full of fun but refined.*

The Spring Arts and Heritage Centre is grateful to a member of the public for kindly donating original programmes for the two shows.

Elegant Fun.

# VANCE'S CONCERT PARTY.

(From the Great St. James's Hall, London.)

"VANCE can make you roar with laughter without causing a blush to the most fastidious."—*Court Circular*.

## TOWN HALL, HAVANT,

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.

ON MONDAY, JULY 26TH, 1875.

Prices.—First Seats, 2s. Family Tickets to Admit Four, 7s. Second Seats, 1s. Back Seats, 6d.

Plan of Seats may be seen, and Tickets obtained of Messrs. WHITE and CHIGNELL, Stationers.

Doors open at 7.30. Carriages at 10.15. Children in arms not admitted under any pretence whatever

## VANCE'S VARIETIES

From the Crystal Palace and St. James's Hall, London.

PATRON,

PATRONESS,

H.R.H. PRINCE OF WALES.



H.R.H. PRINCESS OF WALES

N.B.—It is a noted fact that the Aristocracy, Clergy, and Gentry of the Three Kingdoms recognise Vance's Varieties as the most refined Comic Entertainment of the day.

"Vance's Company are all clever; they introduce good and sterling music; it's well worth a visit."

STANDARD.

"Vance is always successful, he creates immense amusement, and his impersonations are admirable."

DAILY NEWS.

"Mr. Vance as Author, Composer and Vocal Comedian has attained a popularity altogether unexampled."

MORNING ADVERTISER.

"Mr. Alfred G. Vance is an Artist."

FIGARO.

"There is but one Vance, and his greatness is proverbial! When the one and only Vance is gone, who shall supply his place?"

JEST.



"In all Mr. Vance undertakes he is eminently successful, and a rich fund of amusement is provided for his numerous patrons, among whom may be found some of the elite of London Society. His Concerts this season are eminently successful, and will add to the fame he has already deservedly acquired."

COURT CIRCULAR.

"As an Actor and Mimic Mr. Vance far exceeds any other character singer of the day."

LYODS.

"Mr. Vance's delineations of character afford real enjoyment to the audience."

DAILY TELEGRAPH.

One thousand other London and Provincial Critics have been lavished upon this accomplished Author, Composer, Mimic, and Vocal Comedian.

### NEW PROGRAMME

FOR THE SUMMER OF 1875.

Supported by Eminent Vocal Artists and THE GREAT VANCE.

Always Something New.

Original Conceptions!

Sparkling Novelties.

"Within the Limit of Becoming Mirth."

# VANCE'S CONCERT PARTY

ARTISTES:

**MISS ELLEN AKHURST,**  
Soprano (Criterion Theatre. First Season in the Provinces).

**MISS EUNICE IRVING,**  
Comedienne (Daughter of the celebrated Comedian. First Season in the Provinces).

**MR. FOURNESS ROLFE,**  
Mimic and Buffo (Hanover Square Rooms).

**MR. MOZART WILSON,**  
Pianist and Conductor; and

**MR. ALFRED G. VANCE.**

Author, Composer, and Vocal Comedian.

"The novelty of all Mr. VANCE's Compositions is that they can be sung in any Drawing-Room, the Music being original and invariably pretty, and the words funny, without being calculated to cause a blush.—BIRMINGHAM DAILY POST.

## VANCE'S NEW BUDGET OF FUN.

For the Season of 1875.

"LORD SWOON; OR, THE EXHAUSTED SWELL," "Her Wedding," "I'm not what you call a good shot," "Quite au Fait," "La Belle," "Le Beau," "Poor Little Me," "Married and Settled," "Let's be up and Doing," and the ever famous character songs, "I NEVER WAS MEANT FOR THE SEA," "THE MA-JAR," "Poor Married Man," "The Wakefield Chap," "Beautiful Girls," "King of Tramps," the Original "SHAH," and the "BEAUTIFUL BLONDE."

The above popular Songs and Impersonations are destined to become as world-renowned as the

## GREAT VANCE'S

Original Productions, viz.—"Jolly Dogs," "Slap Bang," "Walking in the Zoo," "Pal o' Mine," "Pretty Jemima," "Act on the Square," "Cliquot," "Old Brown's Daughter," "Par Excellence," and a hundred others.

Mr. VANCE'S Songs and Music are Published by Messrs. Hopwood and Crew, 42, New Bond Street, London, W., and can be had of all Music Sellers.

NEW FANTASTIC FABLE, in Two Spanish Spasms, entitled

## IMPOLITE IMPOLIO

Libretto and Music selected and composed by FRANK W. GREEN and ALFRED G. VANCE. New and Elegant Costumes and Appointments by WARLOW, Bow Street.

SPASMODIC SPANIARDS BY THE ENTIRE COMPANY.  
NEW MUSIC. NEW TPCICALS. NEW LOCAL HITS.

New Comic Operetta by W. M. AKHURST, Esq., entitled

## ROSE BLOSSOM'S COUSIN.

OR, PUTTING THE "SIDE" ON.

Blanche Vavasour  
Rose Blossoms

Miss EUNICE IRVING  
Miss ELLEN AKHURST

NEW BURLETTA,

## A JEALOUS WHIM.

By W. M. AKHURST, Esq.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EACH EVENING.

Proprietor and Manager, ... Mr. ALFRED G. VANCE, Fulwood House,  
Gray's Inn, W.C.

Rimmel, Perfumer, 96, Strand, London.

Rimmel's Bouquet I

Rimmel's Fans I



**MINSTRELSY.**

**THE TOWN HALL,  
HAVANT, HANTS.**

**FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY,  
THURSDAY & FRIDAY, AUGUST 19th & 20th.**

TICKETS AT MESSRS. WHITE & CHIGNELL'S, STATIONERS.

**THE ONLY  
COURT MINSTRELS**

(TITLE REGISTERED).

PROPRIETORS

LIVERMORE BROTHERS

Attired in the UNIQUE and PICTURESQUE COSTUME of the time of GEORGE II., in their Original and Re<sup>newed</sup> Entertainment of

**NEGRO MINSTRELSY AND COMICALITIES**

**THIRTEEN ACKNOWLEDGED PERFORMERS!!**

This Troupe has successfully travelled through the United Kingdom, and gained the highest encomiums of the London and Provincial Press, and now forms

*The Best Company of Vocalists, Comedians, Instrumentalists, and Dancers extant.*

*THEIR REPERTOIRE IS VERY EXTENSIVE, CONSISTING OF*

**NEW AND PATHETIC BALLADS**

ARTISTICALLY RENDERED, BEAUTIFULLY HARMONIZED

**QUARTETTES, SCREAMING COMIC BURLESQUES AND EXTRAVAGANZAS,**

**Grotesque and other Dances, &c., &c.,**

Which are entirely Original, having been expressly written and arranged for this Company, and not performed by any other Troupe in existence; altogether

**FORMING THE BEST MINSTREL ENTERTAINMENT EVER PRESENTED TO THE PUBLIC,**

*The unanimous opinion nightly expressed by delighted thousands in every Town they have visited.*

**NOTE** The Public mind has been surfeited for years past with a stylized ORIGINAL CHRISTY, who issue very extensive Programmes, more than half of which they fail to perform, and the remaining portion anything but first-class. But the Proprietors of the COURT MINSTRELS, the LIVERMORE BROTHERS, have maintained their honourable title for the last ten years, and will forfeit the sum of One Hundred Pounds if the Programme advertised by them be not strictly adhered to, with slight exceptions or occasional alterations.

DOORS OPEN AT 7-30; COMMENCE AT 8 PRECISELY. CARRIAGES ORDERED FOR 10.

**FIRST SEATS, 2/- SECOND, 1/- THIRD 6d.**

Agent in Advance, Mr. W. WHITLEY, Acting Manager, Mr. C. J. LIVERMORE, Permanent Address, 122, Avenue Road, P. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

**REDIVIVUS.**

THE MOTTO OF THE ONLY COURT MINSTRELS IS

MUSIC, MIRTH AND REFINEMENT.

PARTIES WHO HAVE NOT WITNESSED THIS UNIQUE ENTERTAIN-

# PROGRAMME

OF THE ONLY AND ORIGINAL

## COURT MINSTRELS'

PROPRIETORS

ENTERTAINMENT

LIVERMORE BROTHERS

(ESTABLISHED TEN YEARS)

SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS, AT THE OPTION OF THE MANAGEMENT.

TAMBOURINE	INTERLOCUTOR MR. HORACE LIVERMORE.	BONES	MR. C. J. LIVERMORE. MR. LOUIS LIVERMORE.
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### PART I

Medley Overture (Original)	..	..	..	THE COURT COMPANY
New Song and Chorus	..	"The dying boy"	..	Mr. C. MONTGOMERY
		(Written and composed for this Company only, by H. Livermore.)		
New Comic Song	..	"Have you seen my Jenny?"	..	H. LIVERMORE
		(Written and composed by H. Livermore.)		
New Song and Chorus	..	"Mary Lee"	..	Mr. LORRAINE
		(Written and composed by H. Livermore.)		
Comic Song	..	"Oh, my heart goes pit-a-pat"	..	L. LIVERMORE
Song and Chorus	..	"Beloved eye"	..	Mr. NORMAN WILSON
New Comic Song and Chorus	..	"The Merry Niggers"	..	H. LIVERMORE & COMPANY
		(Written and composed by H. Livermore.)		
New Song and Chorus	..	"Hark! 'tis the trumpet sounding"	..	Miss A. LIVERMORE
		(Written and composed by C. J. Livermore.)		
FINALE	..	"The Jolly Old Man"	..	Mr. LORRAINE & COMPANY

### PART II

SOLO.—FLUTE (from the Covent Garden Promenade Concerts)	..	MR F. HENDERSON
ECCENTRIC DANCE (Original),		
THE ESSENCE OF OLE VIRGINNY		
BY THE LIVERMORE BROTHERS.		
BALLAD	....	MISS ADA LIVERMORE
THE MERRY OLD GALS		
BY THE LIVERMORE BROTHERS, LORRAINE and GASCOIGNE.		
SOLO ON THE HARP	....	MR H. COLEBY
TRIPLE CHARACTER DANCE		
(Original), By the LIVERMORE BROTHERS,		
<i>For which they had the honour of being presented with their magnificent Silver Cup, valued at 60 Guineas.</i>		
DESCRIPTIVE BALLAD	....	MR NORMAN WILSON
COMIC BURLESQUE,		
THE WILD WATERS!!		

Or the Tea-Kettle Boiling over.

Miss Belinda Blonde	Miss ADA LIVERMORE.	Hannibal Adolphus Snowball	Mr C. J. LIVERMORE.
Signor Bosco	Mr L. LIVERMORE.	Mr Theophilus Thighbone	Mr CHANNING.
Podger	Mr H. LIVERMORE.	Polkeman XI.	Mr C. F. LORRAINE.

STAGE MANAGER	MR. LOUIS LIVERMORE.	AGENT	MR. W. WHYLEY.
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CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EACH EVENING

The whole of the Entertainments performed by the Only Court Minstrels are duly Registered, according to Act of Parliament, and Persons infringing their rights will be proceeded against without further notice.

WITH THE MANY WORTHLESS TROUPES

## Second Programme.

### PART I.

Medley Overture (Original)	.. ..	THE COURT MINSTRELS
New Song and Chorus .. ..	"Darling Annie dear" .. ..	Mr. C. F. LORRAINE
	(Written and composed by C. J. Livermore)	
Comic Song .. ..	"The Elephant" .. ..	Mr. H. LIVERMORE
New Song and Quartette .. ..	"Our loved one is leaving us now" .. ..	Mr. C. MONTGOMERY
	(Music by C. J. Livermore.)	
New Comic Song .. ..	"Where can Susannah be." .. ..	Mr. L. LIVERMORE
	(Written and composed by H. Livermore.)	
New Song and Quartette .. ..	"Pretty little Bessie" .. ..	Mr. NORMAN WILSON
	(Written and composed by C. J. Livermore.)	
Comic Song .. ..	"Turn a little Handle" .. ..	Mr. H. LIVERMORE
FINALE .. ..	"The Ghost of the Old Jaw Bone" .. ..	Mr. LORRAINE & COMPANY

### PART II.

SOLO.—CORNET (NEW) .. (From the London Concerts) .. MR T CHANNING

ECCENTRIC SONG AND DANCE,

## THE JOLLY OLD BOYS

Messrs. LIVERMORE, GASCOIGNE and TRELIS.

BALLAD .. .. MISS LIVERMORE

## TRIPLE BOOT DANCE

(Original), BY THE LIVERMORE BROTHERS,

*For which they had the honour of being presented with their magnificent Silver Cup, valued at 60 guineas.*

SOLO ON THE HARP .... MR COLEBY

NEW BURLESQUE EXTRAVAGANZA,

## THE NERVOUS NIGGERS

Messrs. C. J., L., and H. LIVERMORE.

BALLAD .... MR C. MONTGOMERY

COMIC BURLESQUE,

## THE INNKEEPER OF BOSTON

Mr Strangeways .. ..	(Landlord of the 'Buffalo')	.. ..	Mr. LIVERMORE
Mrs Strangeways .. ..	(a Tessie's life)	.. ..	Miss ADA LIVERMORE
Ensign Mowbray .. ..	(alias Fitz-her)	.. ..	Mr L. LIVERMORE
John Thomas .. ..	(An Impudent Waiter)	.. ..	Mr H. LIVERMORE

The Whole to conclude with

## THE HAPPY DARKIES!!

Change of Programme each Evening.

SEE BOOKS, containing all the ORIGINAL SONGS sung by the ONLY COURT MINSTRELS, may be had, in the Hall, of the Company's Servants.

NOW TRAVELLING THE COUNTRY.

# EXTRACTS FROM OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

**COURT MINSTRELS.**—Last night these only and original Court Minstrels gave their first entertainment at the Broadmead-rooms. The room was crowded to excess. This powerful company of sable minstrels, who gave their novel entertainment in the court costume of George II. are well known, and have stood the test of criticism for nearly ten years. Last night the programme was a lengthy one, and very attractive, and throughout the various pieces the performers were loudly applauded, and frequently encores were called for. Miss Ada Livermore sang with sweetness, and in fact her voice is suitable for any song, and the manner in which she was received showed that during the week she will be a favourite with the Bristol people. She sang "I am weary, mother," which was capitally rendered, and the ballad "She wore a wreath of roses" was nicely given. Expression was given to every word which, was distinctly heard. She was encored and appeared on the platform, but did not repeat it. A comic song by Mr. Horace Livermore, "Turn the little handle," was well received, as well as a song "Oh my heart goes pit-a-pat," by Mr. Louis Livermore. The various pieces are well filled up, there being no deception about the matter. Between each piece a great deal of merriment is caused by the jokes carried on between the company. We hope during their stay (which will be every night until this day week) they will have a full house. If the attendance last night is to be a specimen of what they are going to receive every night, we have little doubt of the entertainment being a decided success. In conclusion, we advise all who wish to see a "charming and elegant entertainment," to pay them a two hours' visit.—*Western Telegraph*, October 4th, 1873.

The Messrs. Livermore Brothers last evening repeated their entertainment, which they commenced on Saturday, at the Masonic Hall, and attracted so large an audience that, twenty minutes before the hour (eight o'clock) announced for the commencement of the performance the large room was so crowded that the money-takers found their occupation gone, and were compelled to refuse admission to any further applicants.—*Birmingham Daily Gazette*, December 29th, 1874.

The Court Minstrels, too, do not confine their music to what is known as the Christy Minstrel melodies, but give some of the most admired pieces of popular composers, as well as a no mean number of new songs and choruses, written and composed by Mr. C. J. Livermore and Mr. H. Livermore.—*Birmingham Daily Post*, December 35th, 1874.

The dresses worn by the troupe are quaint and picturesque. In place of the orthodox "swallow tail" and "gushing" collar in which the black fraternity are accustomed to appear, we find the Court Minstrels adorned in dainty costumes appropriate to the reign of George II. Both the vocal and instrumental music is sparkling and well rendered.—*Birmingham Daily Mail*, December 29th, 1874.

These clever delineators of Ethiopian minstrelsy give an entertainment at once refined and humorous. To those who can appreciate clever instrumentalism, melodious singing, and dancing of the true "brilliant opera school" type, a visit to the Masonic Hall will be found most enjoyable.—*Birmingham Morning News*, January 4th, 1875.

All who derive amusement from good singing and a mirth-provoking entertainment should not fail to see them before their departure.—*Birmingham Daily Gazette*, January 7th, 1875.

**THE COURT MINSTRELS.**—The performance of the Court Minstrels at St. James's Hall last night was again patronised by a large attendance. The abilities of this company are marked, particularly as regarded from a musical point of view. Several of the songs in each entertainment have been written and composed by Mr. H. Livermore, and we can only say of them that the words and accompaniments are admirably suited to each other, and that their rendering by the company is all that can be desired, the approbation in every case being most decidedly marked. Among these compositions may be mentioned "The dying boy," in which Mr. Brennan gives the song supported in the chorus by the Company; a new comic song "Have you seen my Jenny?" sung by the composer; "Mary Lee," sung by Mr. Loraine; and "The merry niggers," sung by the composer, with the trumpet chorus. Another new song is admirably rendered by Miss Livermore: its title is "Hark 'tis the trumpet's sound," and a cornet solo by Mr. Channing comes in appropriately at the end of each verse. Some of the choruses are given with wonderful effect, more especially that to the song "Beloved eye," in which the tone diminishes into a faint murmur of exquisite sweetness, upon every note of which the audience seem to hang with breathless interest. The comic portion of the entertainment is thoroughly well selected, and its effect is most irresistible. Mr. L. Livermore in the song, "My heart goes pit-a-pat," almost convulses his audience with his funny but expressive rendering of the most popular sensations to which the human breast is subject. The instrumental pieces are thoroughly well up to their work, and, as we have

before said, the entertainment is exceedingly successful in every respect. It is a treat which should not be missed.—*The Western Morning News*, September 2nd, 1874.

**THE ONLY JONES** (with the kind permission of all the other Joneses.) **THE ONLY AND ORIGINAL COURT MINSTRELS** have recently been performing in Greenwich, and being that way in search of the shrimp which grows about those parts, at sixpence a pint (bad measure), I dropped in and saw the performance. The performance was extremely good, and I never you come across them in your travels, Hon'd Ma'am, you must take a front seat, and I'll engage you will be mightily diverted. They wear rich court suits (tempe GEORGE II.) and powdered wigs, and look "amazing fine."—*July*, July 22nd, 1874.

**PRESENTATION TO THE COURT MINSTRELS.**—The sparkling entertainment given by this troupe still continues to attract numerous audiences to the Broadmead-rooms. Last night Messrs. Morrish and Phillips appeared upon the platform and addressing the Brothers Livermore, Mr. Morrish said—"Gentlemen, in recognition of your artistic abilities, we beg your acceptance of this silver cup, as a memento of your visit to Bristol, and we shall be pleased to engage you again upon another occasion." The compliment was emphatically endorsed by the audience, the applause continued for several minutes. The Messrs. Livermore were evidently much gratified and surprised, and one of them made a very suitable acknowledgment. The cup (which is really a handsome one) is now on view at Mr. Smith's, in Clare-street. It will be seen by advertisement that Saturday will be the last night of the present visit of this company.—*Western Telegraph*, October 10th, 1873.

**THE COURT MINSTRELS IN PLYMOUTH.**—Such has been the experience of the people in the West with regard to Christy Minstrelism of recent times, and so utterly worked out has been the ordinary attempts at Negro delineation, that it has been a matter of difficulty to bring together an average house to indulge in the proposed entertainment, or when brought together, to sit out the evening's programme. Troupe after troupe has alternately claimed to be the "only, real and original," until the public have come to look upon Nigger performances as things of the past. It is refreshing, therefore, and satisfactory too, when one is placed in the position of being enabled to depart from the general idea, and to speak with pleasure in regard to an entertainment, the character of which has fallen almost into disrepute. Change of costume, newness of wit and novelty in almost everything that is placed before the audience, is calculated to make once again acceptable an evening's amusement with the delineators of Negro life as popular as in times past it was wont to be. And the Court Minstrels do much towards this end. Although they are not real Negro Minstrels, as the term is usually applied, yet they go far in that way, and the St. James's Hall, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, was last evening well filled to witness their first performance in Plymouth. Many others went like ourselves, we are free to confess, expecting to be treated to the same old sayings and doings; and most agreeably were we disappointed. Dress, character, song, and all the chief elements, that properly applied, make any entertainment a success, were it new, original, and novel, and right hearty was the troupe welcomed; attired in the costume of the time of the Second George, of English historic memory, vocalists, instrumentalists, comedians, dancers, all alike received the most gratifying reception. And well were they worthy of it; each and all showed an originality of character and versatility of power that was most agreeable, and from the first put an audience, critical on this kind of entertainment, in the best of humour. Throughout the whole of their long programme, and at almost every interval, they continued to receive most marked exhibitions of approval, and the troupe may congratulate themselves on having, through their own worth alone, established themselves in the full favour of those amongst whom they now are. It is unnecessary to detail the programme through which they went; sufficient to say that in their every effort they showed themselves worthy of the greatest amount of support which can be afforded them, and on their own novelty and merit alone, we confidently recommend them to the public.—*Western Daily Mercury*, September 1st, 1874.

**COURT MINSTRELS.**—Minstrelsy at the present day has become so popular that host of companies are to be found throughout the country; there are not, however, many in whom the public have confidence. The Court Minstrels are included within that narrow circle, and deservedly so too, for they include some of the best talent of the day. Last night they opened a limited engagement at the Temperance Hall, and their songs were most enthusiastically acknowledged. Many of the songs were gems of minstrelsy and are rendered in a most masterly way. The triple bob dance, by the Brothers Livermore, is exceedingly clever, and the entire entertainment is one of the most enjoyable of our experience.—*Leicester Journal*, November 14th, 1873.

SOLE PROPRIETORS ... LIVERMORE BROTHERS.

AND SON, MACHINE PRINTERS, PLYMOUTH.

# The Royal Doulton Nursery Rhyme Tile Panels.

When the children's ward was added to the Havant War Memorial Hospital in 1935 a series of 10 nursery rhyme tile panels was incorporated on the walls.

They were based on a similar set at St Thomas's Hospital in London and were painted by the renowned artist William Rowe. Some of his vast amount of work, which was carried out over a period of some 50 odd years, can still be seen, not only in this country, but in several places abroad.

When the closure of the hospital was announced in 2011 it was feared that these panels, which were considered to be part of Havant's heritage and within the memories of many ex-patients of the hospital, might be lost.

After a vigorous campaign by local residents sufficient funds were obtained for them to be removed and restored and mounted in suitable frames to enable them to be displayed.

They are now in the care of the Hampshire Cultural Trust and at any one time three of the ten are on permanent display at the Spring.



Old King Cole  
was a merry old Soul



Little Miss Muffet  
sat on a tuffet





Here we go gathering  
Nuts in May



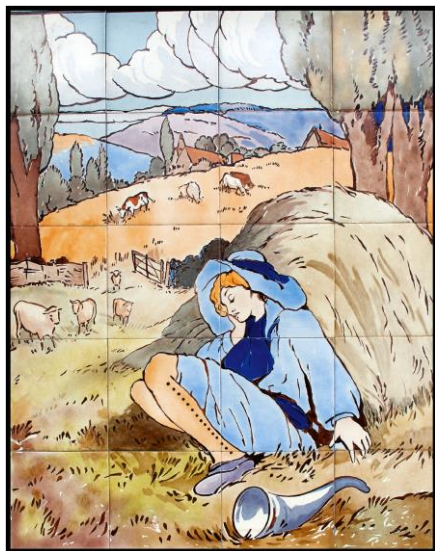
See - Saw  
Margery Daw



Old Mother Hubbard  
went to the Cupboard



Mary, Mary,  
quite contrary

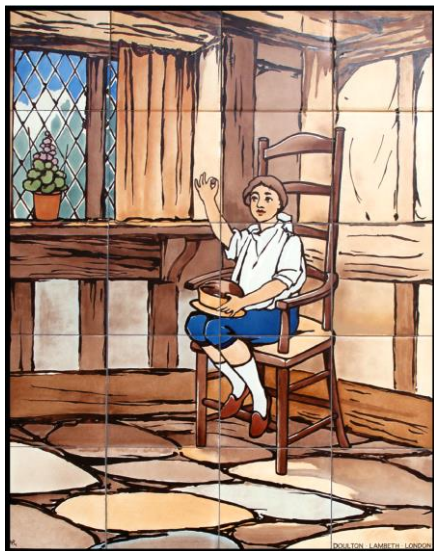


Little Boy Blue  
Come blow up your horn



Little Jack Horner  
sat in a Corner

Ding Dong Bell  
Pussy's in the Well



Little Bo-Peep  
has lost her Sheep

# William Rowe

## Ann Griffiths



William Rowe at the age of 68. It was at about this time he designed the Havant tiles. *(Photograph published courtesy of his two grandsons).*

William was born in Clapham in 1868, the younger son of William R A Rowe, a steel engraver for Wilkinson Sword and a designer of heraldic seals and coats of arms. After a period at the Lambeth School of Art, William junior was taken on by Doulton and Co, at the age of 15. He stayed with the company for fifty-six years and became one of their principal artists involved in the design and painting of ceramic tiles. He often collaborated with other artists on major works, such as the nursery rhyme tile panels for St Thomas's Hospital in London. In 1988 *The Times* carried the following report:

*A Doulton tile panel of Puss-in-Boots, designed to cheer up children at St Thomas' Hospital and removed during demolition work in the 1970s, will return to the hospital after its purchase at Christie's yesterday. It was designed by William Rowe in 1903 and shows Puss-in-Boots presenting a dead rabbit to the king and queen.*

In 1935 William was asked to design ten nursery rhyme tile panels for Havant War Memorial Hospital's King George V Children's Jubilee Ward. Each panel was made up of 24 tiles, one being signed WR Doulton Lambeth.

In his spare time William loved to draw and paint in oils or water colours. He also sang in the church choir. In 1897 William married Frances Cross and in 1900 they settled in Barnes, where they lived with their two children. William died in 1955 and Frances died three years later.



# The Borough of Havant Timeline



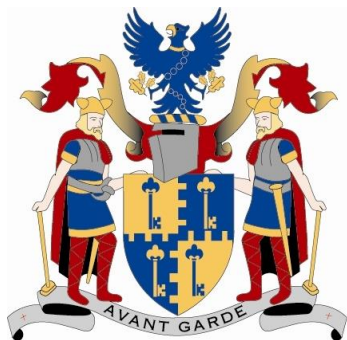
The Borough of Havant Timeline Mural.

The Borough of Havant timeline was the first project to be completed as part of the grant received from the Heritage Lottery Fund. It celebrates the rich heritage of the Borough and is a visual feast for the visitor.

Working in partnership with Warblington Secondary School and three artists, Kirstie Crout, Tom Bennett and Claire Collison a series of interactive activities was designed to celebrate the Siege of Warblington Castle, The Hayling Billy Line and The Victorian Workhouse.

The Spring expressed its thanks to the Friends of Havant Museum and the Museum Researchers for their help and patience with the research.

Kate Saunders, Museum and Heritage Officer



## Borough of Havant Coat of Arms

The Borough of Havant comprises the communities of Bedhampton, Cowplain, Emsworth, Havant, Hayling Island, Leigh Park, Purbrook, Warblington and Waterlooville. The coat of arms represents as many of these communities as is possible within the complete heraldic achievement, whilst preserving the essential qualities of distinctiveness and simplicity.

The embattled quartering of gold and blue on the shield is an allusion to the old castle at Warblington. The keys have been taken from the arms of the monks of Jumièges who at one time held Hayling Island. The fleur-de-lys and the colours of the quartered shield were prominent in the Arms of Roger de Montgomery, First Earl of Shrewsbury, who at one time held the Manor of Warblington.

The Supporters in heraldic terms symbolise the guarding and maintenance of the Arms and for Havant they are represented by two Saxon warriors. The name of Havant, or Havehunte as it was called in Domesday Book (1086), comes from two Old English words, Hāma and funta. Hāma is a personal name derived from hām, a farm or estate, and funta is an Old English word for a spring, and the place-name presumably refers to the artesian springs in Homewell. The hammers held in the hands of the Supporters are a punning allusion to the name Hāma to identify further that the Supporters represent Havant.

# Havant History Booklets



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Printed by Park Design and Print

View all booklets, comment, and order on line at:  
[www.hhbkt.com](http://www.hhbkt.com)

Copies also on sale at the Spring Arts and Heritage Centre,  
East Street, HAVANT, PO9 1BS. 023 9247 2700

# Havant History Booklets

- 1 A Brief History of Havant £5
- 2 A Brief History of Stockheath £3
- 3 A Brief History of the Railway in Havant and 'The Battle of Havant' £6
- 4 The Arrival of the Railway in Emsworth
- 5 A Collection of Articles on Hayling Island, Vol. 1 £6
- 6 Borough of Havant Timeline
- 7 The Bedhampton War Memorial
- 8 Belmont Park
- 9 Charles Lewis, Surveyor and Auctioneer in Nineteenth Century Havant
- 10 Edgar Borrow
- 11 Havant Congregationalists in the Edwardian Era 1901–1914
- 12 The Havant Dissenters' Cemetery £8
- 13 The Havant Memorial Cross
- 14 Havant United Reformed Church
- 15 Havant War Memorial Hospital and the Royal Doulton Nursery Rhyme Tiles £5
- 16 Brick Making on Hayling Island
- 17 History of Leigh Park and the Hamlet of Leigh £3
- 18 HMS *Havant*
- 19 Farms in the Leigh Park Area £3
- 20 Malting and Brewing in Havant
- 21 Wartime Memories of Hayling £5
- 22 The Great War of 1914 to 1918 £5
- 23 The Havant Bonfire Boys
- 24 The Havant Cemeteries at New lane and Eastern Road
- 25 The Hayling Bridge and Wadeway £6
- 26 The Hayling Island Branch Line £6
- 27 The Inns and Public Houses of Rowlands Castle, Durrants, Redhill, Finchdean, Forestside and Stansted £6
- 28 The Inns of Bedhampton
- 29 Havant's Inns, Posting Houses and Public Houses £6

- 30 The Public Houses and Inns of Waterlooville, Cowplain, Lovedean, Purbrook and Widley £6
- 31 The Rookery and Somerstown
- 32 The Spring Arts and Heritage Centre
- 33 Childhood Memories of Havant in the Second World War £6
- 34 The Historic Public Houses and Hostelrys of Hayling Island £8
- 35 A Brief History of Emsworth and Warblington
- 36 Havant in the Second World War £5
- 37 Reaction, a First World War Poem
- 38 A History of the Post Office in Havant
- 39 Revd Thomas Loveder
- 40 The Making of Havant Volume 1 £5
- 41 The Making of Havant Volume 2 £5
- 42 The Making of Havant Volume 3 £5
- 43 The Making of Havant Volume 4 £5
- 44 The Making of Havant Volume 5 £5
- 45 The Development of Denvilles £8
- 46 The Havant Union Workhouse £5
- 47 A Collection of Articles on Hayling Island, Vol. 2 £6
- 48 The Forgotten Admirals of Leigh £5
- 49 The Havant United Reformed Church
- 50 A Brief History of Bedhampton
- 51 Coach Traffic in Emsworth
- 52 A Brief History of Havant, A. M. Brown
- 53 A Postal History of Emsworth
- 54 Bedhampton and Havant and the Royal Navy £6
- 55 A History of the Forest of Bere and The Early Years of Waterlooville 1810-1910
- 57 Proposed Langstone Harbour Airbase
- 58 A History of Waterlooville, Alan Reger
- 60 Origins of Portsmouth Corporation Leigh Park bus Routes

# Park Community Enterprises Ltd

Park Community Enterprises Ltd is a not for profit limited company that has been setup by four senior members of staff at Park Community School to enable students at the school to gain training, work experience and key employability skills. This will be achieved by the setting up of a number of small commercially operating businesses at which students will take part in all of the stages of running a small business, the first of these is Park Design and Print. Park Design and Print have a range of modern digital printing equipment specifically suited to short run digital printing, usually less than 2000 copies of a single item.

Park Design and Print are able to produce, to a commercial standard, a full range of printed and personalised promotional items, including:

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Greetings Cards, Mugs, Moneyboxes, Keyrings, Badges, Fridge Magnets, Canvas Prints, T-shirts

This booklet has been printed by Park Design and Print, which has been established to give young people real life work experience.

Park Community Enterprises Ltd trading as Park Design and Print  
PDP@pcs.hants.sch.uk - 023 9248 1166



Educating and inspiring young people

# The Borough of Havant Timeline

This timeline is an attempt to chart the flow of events that have contributed to the development of the Borough of Havant we know today. Their selection is subjective and, to some extent, dependent on the interests of the contributors, but it is felt that the results will serve to indicate the broad currents that shaped our local communities in the past. Also, it is hoped that the timeline will prove to be a useful work of reference and a stimulus to further research.

The dates and events in the timeline have been gathered from a wide variety of documentary and printed sources and it would be inappropriate to give references for each entry. Readers are invited to send in their comments, corrections and suggestions for further entries as it is hoped to update the content of the digital version on the Havant Borough Council's website from time to time and to print hard copies as required.



Researched by  
Friends of Havant Museum

John Briggs, Ralph Cousins, Lucy Flannery,  
Ann Griffiths, Steve Jones, Linda Newell, John Pile,  
Jenny Stringer, Robert West and others



## Havant

- The springs between Havant and Bedhampton attracted early settlement
- 8000-4000 BC Mesolithic period evidence of nomadic settlement in the Havant area
- c. AD 43 Roman road built between Chichester and Wickham
- AD 43-410 A settlement developed around the springs at Havant in Roman times
- 2nd-4th century AD Roman coins found beneath floor of St Faith's Church, Havant
- AD 410-1066 A Saxon settlement was founded at Warblington, the farm of '*Wærblith*' its female owner
- AD 935 & 980 Two Anglo-Saxon charters record the boundaries of an estate *æt hamanfuntan* (at Hama's spring) at Havant
- 10th century Probable date of earliest part of the Church of St. Thomas a Becket, Warblington
- 1086 Havant is listed in the Domesday Book under the name of Havehunte
- c.1150 St Faith's Church built, perhaps on the site of an earlier one
- 1200 Monks of St Swithun, Winchester granted a weekly fair at Havant on Tuesdays
- 1236 Leigh in Havant is mentioned in documents
- 1284 Monks of St Swithun, Winchester transfer the manor of Havant to the Bishopric of Winchester
- 1348-9 Black Death estimated to have killed up to half the population of Havant and Hayling Island
- 14th-17th centuries Cloth-making in Havant
- 1451 Havant's renewed charter allowed a second weekly market to be held on Saturdays and an annual fair on the eve and feast of St Faith (6th October)



- Late 16th century. Petition by the inhabitants of Havant and Langstone to the bishop of Winchester to allow woad (used for dyeing cloth) to continue to be unloaded at Langstone
- c.1600 For three hundred years tanning and glove making were practised at Havant, involving the trade of fell-mongering
- 1635 A national postal service instituted with an office in Havant
- 1653 St Faith's Church parish registers began 1656 Stocks and whipping post in Havant renewed
- 1656 Stocks and whipping post in Havant renewed
- 1665 Hamlet of Leigh mentioned in Hearth Tax returns
- 1667 Token bearing the legend 'Thomas Hildrop, Chandler' issued in Havant
- 1710 Earliest recorded school in Havant above the Market House in South Street
- 1711 Earliest recorded baptisms at the Catholic Mission at Langstone
- 1714 Five bells cast and tuned at the Whitechapel Foundry installed at St Faith's Church
- 1718 Independent Chapel opened in the Pallant
- 1734 Earthquake felt in Havant
- c.1747 Bear Hotel built, according to the deeds of the property
- 1750 A Friendly Society established in Havant
- 1750/51 A Catholic Mission established in cottages in Brockhampton Lane
- c.1760 Langstone windmill built
- 1761 Part of Havant devastated by fire. The Old House at Home and St Faith's Church among the few earlier buildings still surviving
- 1762 Act of Parliament for Cosham to Chichester Turnpike Trust passed
- 1763 Earliest record of Freemasonry in Havant
- 1776 Formation of a Viduarian Society in Havant for the support of widows
- 1777 Havant parish workhouse had 50 inhabitants

- 1784 One brewer and five maltsters recorded in Havant
- 1795 Havant Company of Volunteers formed in response to threat of invasion from France
- 1797 The Manor House Academy opened on a site where Manor Close is today
- 1800 Market House in South Street demolished
- 1801 First census shows population of Havant stood at 1,670
- 1803 Loyal Havant Infantry and Loyal Emsworth Infantry Companies formed. United in 1804 under the title The Havant and Emsworth Loyal Volunteers
- 1806 Cricket match played between Havant and Horndean Clubs on Stockheath Common
- 1809 Havant Volunteers stand down
- 1810-1814 Forest of Bere enclosed
- 1815 Langstone watermill (Clarke's Mill) rebuilt by John Smith Lane
- 1819 Union workhouse opened in West Street
- 1820 Sir George Staunton purchased the lease of a house on the Leigh Estate
- 1821 Samuel Gloyne & Sons acquired the brewery site in South Street
- 1822 Homewell Brewery, Havant, established
- 1822 Havant Town Mill rebuilt by John Crassweller
- c.1826 National School opened in Brockhampton Lane
- 1827 Sir George Staunton purchased freehold land from the Bishop of Winchester for £2,075 and became Lord of the Manor of Havant
- 1830 British School opened in Market Lane
- 1830 'Captain Swing' rioters pass through Havant. Threshing machine destroyed in Emsworth
- 1830 George Burrows started a carrier's business from South Street operating vans to Portsmouth and Chichester
- 1832 Robin Hood public house opened in Homewell Lane. Brewing and malting had been carried out behind this site prior to this date

- 1834 Earthquake felt in Havant
- 1836 John Barton, missionary to India and founder council member of Ridley Hall Theological College, born at East Leigh
- 1842 The Little family founded a timber and coal depot at Langstone
- 1847 London, Brighton & South Coast Railway line opened from Chichester to Havant
- 1850 The Old House at Home in South Street became a public house (and doss house). Previously it was the Laurel beerhouse
- 1851 Coastguards at the Langstone Station seized contraband spirits found floating towards the harbour
- 1852 Local Board of Health for Havant established
- 1854 Gasworks established in Havant and Emsworth
- 1855 Thirty-three public gas lamps erected in Havant
- 1855 Sir John Acworth Ommanney (b.1773) naval officer, died at Warblington House
- 1858 Police station opened in West Street, Havant
- 1859 London & South Western Railway line opened from Havant to Godalming, so connecting with Waterloo
- 1860 Havant pumping station opened by Borough of Portsmouth Waterworks Company
- 1860 Havant & Emsworth Volunteer Rifle Corps formed
- 1860–1863 The Admiralty purchased land at Langstone and built the Hayling Bridge Coastguard Station at a total cost of £2,404 10s. 2½d.
- 1861 William Henry Stone purchased the Leigh Park Estate
- 1861 Havant Branch of The Hampshire & General Friendly Society formed
- 1863 Hampshire Banking Company opened a branch in West Street
- 1865 Havant & Hayling Coal Company Ltd supplied coal at Langstone Quay at 23 shillings per ton or delivered in Havant at 24 shillings
- 1865 Railway line opened to Langstone Quay and in 1867 it was extended to South Hayling

- 1868 Havant Town Hall commissioned to be built by the architect Richard William Drew
- 1869 Anglican Chapel of St Nicholas, Langstone, built by Henry Williams Jeans
- 1870 Havant Town Hall (public rooms) opened
- c.1870 Havant Choral Society founded
- 1870 Havant's first state school is built under the Elementary Education Act
- 1870 Large areas of common enclosed in Havant and Hayling Island, including Havant Thicket, South Moor and Creek Common
- 1870 Havant obtained a piped water supply
- 1871 Havant Volunteer Fire Brigade formed
- 1872 Wesleyan Church opened in West Street
- 1872 Cosham, Havant and Emsworth Water Order empowered Portsmouth Waterworks Company to supply water to Bedhampton, Havant and Warblington, *et alibi*
- 1873 Havant's two annual fairs abolished
- 1874 Major General Sir Frederick William John Fitzwygram purchased the Leigh Park Estate
- 1874 Miss Mary Charge built Lymbourne, now part of The Spring Arts and Heritage centre
- 1875 Working Men's Club and Institute opened in West Street, Havant
- 1875 Soup kitchen and coal fund started in Havant
- 1875 Catholic Church of St Joseph opened in West Street
- 1876 Masonic Hall built in Waterloo Road
- 1877 'Lavants broke', flooding North Street, Havant
- 1878 Havant Bonfire Boys formed to organize Guy Fawkes Night celebrations
- 1879 'Disastrous flood' reported, affecting North Street and West Street, Havant
- 1884 Havant School Board formed

- 1885 Havant Bonfire Boys disbanded
- 1886 Approval given for a new court house (to avoid having to use the Black Dog and Bear Hotel) to be built adjacent to the police station.
- 1888 Havant Club opened in rooms at the rear of the Bear Hotel
- 1889 The new White Hart built on the corner of North Street and East Street next door to the old White Hart in East Street
- 1889 Havant Recreation Ground opened
- 1890 Congregational Church opened in Elm Lane to replace the chapel in the Pallant
- 1892 The Havant Club moved to its present building in East Street on the site of the old White Hart.
- 1894 Fever hospital (Joint District Hospital) opened at Havant
- 1894 Havant Rural District Council formed
- 1896 Havant Board School opened in Fairfield Road, Havant
- 1898 Gloyne's Brewery and six public houses sold to Emsworth brewers Kinnell & Hartley
- 1900 National Telephone Company opened an exchange in North Street, Havant
- 1903 Homewell Brewery and Samuel Clarke's other brewing interests, including 9 public houses, sold to George Gale & Co
- 1904 'Lymbourne' changed hands and was renamed 'Moorlands'. It is now part of The Spring Arts and Heritage Centre, Havant
- 1904 The new Wheelwright's Arms public house opened in Emsworth Road, Havant replacing an earlier beerhouse
- 1907 Branch of Barclays Bank opened in North Street, Havant. By 1911 it had moved to 18 East Street
- 1907 Portsmouth Corporation opened a telephone exchange in Brockhampton Lane, Havant
- 1907 Warblington Halt opened
- 1907-8 Quay constructed on Langstone Harbour at the end of Pook Lane
- 1909 Mains drainage and sewerage provided in Havant

- 1911 Rowlands Castle supplied with gas for public and private use
- 1913 Havant's first Girl Guide Troop is formed under Miss Norcock
- 1913 Empire Kinema opened in North Street, Havant
- 1914–18 Langstone Towers used as an Auxiliary Military Hospital during the Great War
- 1914 Waldron House (now Kingsway House) East Street opened as a Soldiers' Institute
- 1916 Stent's purpose-built Glove Factory established in West Street
- 1919 It is believed that the Treaty of Versailles was written on Havant Parchment
- 1919 1st Havant Scout Troop formed
- 1921 Home Ambulance Service started at Havant
- 1922 Biden & Co's Havant Brewery at the Prince of Wales public house closed. The last Havant brewery to close
- 1922 Havant War Memorial unveiled
- 1923 Havant and Emsworth supplied with mains electricity
- 1924 Royal British Legion, Havant Branch, opened with meetings in St Faith's Church House in the Pallant
- 1926 Havant gasworks closed, having become part of the Portsea Island Gas Light Company
- 1929 Havant War Memorial Hospital opened
- 1932 Langstone windmill purchased and restored by Flora Twort, artist
- 1932 Havant & Waterloo Urban District Council formed
- 1934 Havant Town Mill stopped working
- 1936 Outlying portions of the Leigh Park Estate sold to Parkleigh Investment Co
- 1936 The Homewell parchment works closed
- 1936 Empire Kinema in North Street closed
- 1936 Empire Cinema opened in East Street
- 1937 New post office built on the corner of East Street and Beechworth Road, Havant. One of only a few with an Edward VIII cipher

- 1938 Destroyer HMS Havant launched at Cowes, Isle of Wight. Sunk while evacuating troops from Dunkirk on 1st June 1940
- 1938 Havant railway station rebuilt to the west of North Street
- 1939-1945 Second World War anti-aircraft battery and searchlight emplacement situated in Langstone Road, Havant
- 1939-1945 Sir David Robert Bates (1916-1994) worked on countermeasures to the magnetic mine at West Leigh
- 1939 Civil Defence First Aid Post opened in St Faith's Church Hall, in the Pallant
- 1939 Havant Joint District Hospital (previously Havant Fever Hospital) closed
- 1940-1956 Leigh Park House requisitioned by the Admiralty for the Underwater Counter-Measures Weapons Establishment
- 1941 Francis Harry Compton Crick (1916-2004) molecular biologist, joined the scientific staff at the Admiralty mine design department at Havant
- 1942 British Restaurant opened in Parkway, Havant
- 1944 Portsmouth City Council purchased Leigh Park House and 1,673 acres of land in Havant
- 1946 'Moorlands', formerly 'Lymbourne', sold to Havant Urban District Council and used as an addition to the Town Hall
- 1946 Leigh Park Gardens maintained by Portsmouth City Council and opened to the public
- 1947 Work commenced on building the Leigh Park housing estate
- 1949 The first families moved into Bramdean Drive on the Leigh Park Estate where weekly rents were £1 16s 4d. The target was to house 23,000 people on the estate
- 1949 Havant County Secondary School opened in South Street, Havant
- 1950 Leigh Park Tenants' Association formed
- 1951 Havant Rugby Club founded
- 1954 Catholic Church of the Blessed Margaret Pole, Leigh Park, opened

- 1954 Warblington Secondary School opened in Southleigh Road
- 1955 The Co-operative Department Store was the first store to be opened in the new Park Parade Shopping Centre
- 1955 Fire Station opened in Park Way
- 1956 Production of Scalextric models started in the Havant factory
- 1956 Leigh Park Methodist Church opened in Botley Drive
- 1956 The rebuilt Hayling Island Toll Bridge opened
- 1957 Oak Park Secondary School opened in Leigh Road, Havant
- 1957 Leigh Park branch of the County Library opened in Stockheath Lane,
- 1957 Bosmere County Junior School opened
- 1958 Methodist Church opened in Petersfield Road
- 1958 Havant Town Mill demolished
- 1958 Broomfield Secondary School opened in Middle Park Way
- 1959 Leigh Park House demolished
- 1959 Tampax factory opened in Dunsbury Way, Leigh Park
- 1959 Sanctuary of St Nicholas and hall, Bedhampton, built
- 1960s The watercress beds in the Lymbourne Stream closed due to pollution
- 1960 Tolls abolished on Hayling Bridge
- 1960 Stent's glove factory closed
- 1960 The Kenwood factory opened in New Lane
- 1960 The Portsea Island Mutual Co-Operative Society opened a branch of its Funeral Director's business in Dunsbury Way, Leigh Park
- 1961-62 Market Parade built
- 1962 The parish of St Alban's, West Leigh, formed with the Revd Michael Bourne as the first Priest in Charge
- 1963 Hayling Billy Line closed
- 1963 The Church of St Francis, Leigh Park, consecrated
- 1963 Colt Ventilation and Heating factory opened in New Lane, Havant



- 1964 The Havant Automatic Telephone Exchange opened in Elmleigh Road, Havant
- 1965 Havant bypass opened ahead of schedule by Lord Lindgreen, Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Minister of Transport, Tom Fraser
- 1966 Greywell Precinct, Leigh Park, opened by the comedian Sid James
- 1966 IBM announced plans to build a manufacturing plant at Havant
- 1966–1969 Extension of the Leigh Park housing estate at The Warren
- 1968 Colt International opened a factory in New Lane, Havant
- 1968 IBM opened a manufacturing plant at Langstone, Havant
- 1969 The 'Sixpenny Six' led by Havant Borough Councillors George and Betty Bell jailed after refusing to pay one shilling entrance charge to Leigh Park Gardens, increased from six- pence by Portsmouth City Council
- 1970 Entrance charge to Leigh Park Gardens abolished when Havant Borough Council agreed to share the cost of their upkeep
- 1970 Coal gas replaced by 'Natural' gas in the Havant area
- 1970 Wakeford School opened in Wakefords Way
- 1970 The Homewell Spring ran dry for the first time
- 1971 Sir Alec Richard Rose (1908-1991) yachtsman, retired to Havant
- 1972 The disused Havant Joint District Hospital demolished
- 1973 Queen Elizabeth II passed through Havant on her way to Portsmouth Dockyard
- 1974 Havant became a Borough
- 1974 Havant incinerator opened
- 1974 Havant Hockey Club won the first of four National Hockey Championships
- 1974 A swimming pool opened at Havant Leisure Centre
- 1974 Havant College opened
- 1977 Havant Civic Centre opened
- 1978 Havant Borough Council moved out of the Old Town Hall and the Havant Arts Centre was created
- 1979 Moorlands opened as the Havant Museum

- 1979 Lavant culvert burst, flooding North Street, Havant
- 1981 Langstone Village Association set up
- 1982 Havant Leisure Centre opened
- 1983 West Street pedestrianised
- 1983 Sir John Whitaker Fairclough (1930–2003) computer engineer and public servant, given charge of IBM UK's research and development at Havant
- 1984 Kingscroft Industrial Centre opened at Brockhampton
- 1991 Meridian Centre opened in Havant
- 1994 Tour de France passed through Havant
- 1997 Havant incinerator closed
- 1997 Traffic calming measures introduced in Middle Park Way and Purbrook Way, Leigh Park
- 1998 Waterlooville FC merged with Havant Town FC to form Havant & Waterlooville Football Club
- 1999 Kenwood's ceased manufacture at its Havant factory and production was moved to China
- 2001 Catholic Church of St Michael & All Angels, Dunsbury Way, Leigh Park, destroyed by lightning
- 2003 Tony Oakey of Leigh Park won the World Boxing Union Light Heavyweight Championship
- 2006 Oak Park Children's Hospital opened in New Lane, Havant
- 2006 A new bus station was opened
- 2008 Havant & Waterlooville Football Club lost 5-2 to Liverpool at Anfield in the 4th round of the FA Cup after leading twice
- 2009 Havant Brewery, a microbrewery, opened in Cowplain
- 2009 Havant Arts Centre and Havant Museum merged to form the Spring Arts and Heritage Centre
- 2010 Havant Academy, formerly Staunton Park Community School, opened

- 2011 Havant's refurbished civic centre was re-named the Public Service Plaza
- 2011 Havant War Memorial Hospital closed

## Bedhampton

- The springs between Havant and Bedhampton attracted early settlement
- 4200-3000 BC Bevis's Grave Neolithic long barrow on Portsdown
- c.1100 Bedhampton Deer Park enclosed from the Forest of Bere
- c.1140 Chancel arch, the earliest architectural feature of St Thomas's Church built
- c. AD 600-900 Anglo-Saxon cemetery on Portsdown
- 1208 and 1213 King John visited
- 1297 King Edward I visited
- 1320-21 Hugh le Despenser the elder's manor of Bedhampton laid waste by his enemies
- 1325 King Edward II visited
- 1338 Fulling mill at Bedhampton mentioned
- 1496 Documentary evidence for Hermitage Chapel of St James
- c.1536 Sir Richard Cotton (c.1497-1556) rewarded by Henry VIII with stewardship of Bedhampton Park
- 1592 Queen Elizabeth I visited 'Mr Carrells house'
- c.1600 Bedhampton Deer Park disparked
- 1632 Watermills in Bedhampton: a malt mill, fulling mill, paper mill and a wheat mill
- 1688 St Thomas's Church parish registers began
- 1730s Belmont House built
- 1778 William Haines, engraver and painter, born
- 1789 Charles Wentworth Dilke, newspaper editor and writer, born
- c.1790 Belvedere erected on Portsdown in the grounds of Belmont House. Later enlarged as Belmont Castle

- 1800 Customs officers, with the assistance of the Havant Volunteers, seized contraband spirits and tobacco from smugglers near Bedhampton
- 1819 John Keats wrote his poem *The Eve of St Agnes* at the Old Mill House
- 1822 Admiralty semaphore telegraph station on Camp Down commissioned
- 1846-1860 Sir James Stirling, first Governor of Western Australia from 1829-1839, owned Belmont House
- 1847 Camp Down semaphore station decommissioned owing to the introduction of the electric telegraph
- 1854-6 Biscuits baked for the Crimean War
- 1859 Customs officials seized contraband spirits at the *Shepherds Hut*
- 1860 Havant pumping station opened by Borough of Portsmouth Waterworks Company
- 1868 Construction of Fort Purbrook completed. Farlington Redoubt, to which it was connected, was probably completed shortly afterwards
- 1868 Bedhampton National School, designed by Richard William Drew, opened
- 1872 Cosham, Havant and Emsworth Water Order empowered Portsmouth Waterworks Company to supply water to Bedhampton, Havant and Warblington, *et alibi*
- 1875 Catholic Church of St Joseph opened in West Street
- 1878 Primitive Methodist Church opened in West Street
- 1881 Hulbert Road opened, linking Havant and Bedhampton with Waterlooville
- 1906 Bedhampton Halt opened
- 1910 Havant Gas Company gained public lighting contract with Bedhampton Parish Council
- 1911 Fred T Jane, founder of *Jane's Fighting Ships*, moved to Hill House, Bedhampton Hill Road
- c.1913 Fred T Jane started a Scout Troop
- 1950 Former sick-bay of Belmont Naval Camp bought by Bedhampton

Parish Church Council for use as parish rooms

- 1957 St Thomas More's Catholic Primary School opened in Hooks Lane
- 1973 Queen Elizabeth II passed through Bedhampton on her way to Portsmouth Dockyard
- 1985 Bedhampton County Infants' School closed
- 1994 Tour de France passed through Bedhampton

## Emsworth and Warblington

- AD 410–1066 A Saxon settlement called *Wærblith's tūn* (farm) was founded at Warblington taking its name from its female owner
- AD 935 Charter of Havant granted by King Athelstan established western boundary of Warblington
- AD 980 Charter of Havant granted by King Æthelred confirmed the boundaries.
- AD 980–1066 Manor of Warblington held by Godwin, Earl of Wessex and his son Harold II together with estates at Bosham, Westbourne and Chalton.
- 1066 Manor of Warblington given to Roger Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, as part of the manor of Westbourne.
- 1086 Domesday Book lists Warblington as being part of the manor of Westbourne with two churches and a mill. The whole Manor had 29 families and two slaves i.e. about 120 people. There were also 7 plough teams, meaning about 850 acres of land under cultivation
- 1216 King John reputed to have divided the manor of Warblington into two. William Aguillon paid rent of 'a pair of gilt spurs yearly' for the land at Emelsworth. First recorded mention of Emsworth as a separate entity
- 1231 In a charter dated 30th June, Henry III confirmed his father's grant to William Aguillon
- 1239 Grant by Henry III to Herbert Fitzherbert of a weekly market on Wednesdays and an annual fair on 7th July

- 1341 Emsworth is one of only five towns in Hampshire considered big enough to provide a ship to carry the Keeper of the Channel Islands and his force to defend the islands
- 1343 Rent of Emsworth sold to Nicholas Devenish, a former Mayor of Winchester and successful wool merchant
- 1346 Richard Marshall appointed 'Gauger of Wines' (customs official) for Chichester and Southampton. Emsworth is listed as one of the landing sites for Chichester
- 1348 A special commission set up to investigate the smuggling industry in Emsworth
- 1251 Mention in the Patent Rolls of a hospital dedicated to St Mary Magdalene devoted to the care of lepers and maintenance of the ford over the River Ems in the Hermitage area
- 1527 Will of Simon Coates left an endowment of land, a house and a chapel to maintain the hermitage and leper hospital in Hermitage and to maintain the bridge.
- 1570 First mention of the Lord's Mill in Queen Street
- 1574 Emsworth could muster only 45 able bodied men for the Militia Roll suggesting a town in decline.
- 1631 St Thomas a Becket's Church, Warblington parish registers began
- 1640 First mention of 'Slipper' from Old English *slipor* 'filthy, slippery', a muddy place
- 1664 The Hearth Tax returns listed 52 households in Emsworth, but 21 were too poor to pay the tax. About 230 people lived in Emsworth
- 1665 First mention of The Crown in High Street, as The Three Crowns
- 1670 Customs system reorganized and Port of Chichester's boundary is moved from west of Emsworth to the east to coincide with the county boundary
- 1670 First mention of The Ship public house on The Square
- 1700 John Smith is the first shipbuilder recorded in Emsworth with a yard on the Westbrook Stream

- 1702 Benjamin Holloway sailed from Chichester Harbour in the *Katherine & Mary* carrying sugar, cheese, vinegar, gingerbread, marble and tar. He sailed frequently to Oporto in Portugal.
- 1706 Thomas Hendy married Ann Manser, thus linking two main Emsworth families
- 1711 First mention of The Black Dog public house on The Square
- 1714 Thomas Hendy recorded as master of a vessel trading in grain from Emsworth to Chichester
- 1731 John Holloway married Mary Brett and part of the marriage settlement was Trentham House
- 1750 The Sussex Brewery built for the Miller family
- 1755 Emsworth lists 15 men as Master Mariners with several mariners and many fishermen
- 1760 Slipper Mill built by Thomas Hendy at mouth of River Ems
- 1760 Wadeway to Thorney Island diverted by Thomas Hendy to run from the bottom of Sweare Lane (King Street)
- 1760 24,000 oysters dredged on one tide and sold in Portsmouth
- 1761 John King married his cousin and moved to Emsworth
- 1762 The Portsmouth to Chichester road turnpiked and Stakes Bridge built
- 1763 Emsworth Friendly Society founded
- 1770 John King settled in Sweare Lane (King Street) and set up a shipbuilding partnership with Mr Norris
- 1775 Joseph Holloway was presented with a silver salver by the owners of the *Charming Mary* for saving her from being wrecked
- 1790 Proprietary Chapel of St Peter built in the Square, Emsworth
- 1792 John King II was licensee of The Crown, which was a coaching inn and he rebuilt the frontage to include a large porch with a crown on top
- 1792 Ropewalk at Hermitage is owned by Richard and Stephen Miller

- 1795 The Hut was built by John King. Known as the 'House that was built in a Day'. It was prefabricated in his ship yard and took 16 hours to assemble
- 1800 John King I died. There were three John Kings
- 1802 Cricket match played between Hambledon and Emsworth at Coldharbour, Emsworth, on site of present recreation ground
- 1803 Loyal Havant Infantry and Loyal Emsworth Infantry Companies formed. United in 1804 under the title The Havant and Emsworth Loyal Volunteers
- 1805 Caroline, Princess of Wales, came to Emsworth for sea-bathing
- 1807 Jack Pitt, who worked along the Havant Road near Nore Farm, was tried as a highwayman and hanged on Southsea Common
- 1808 Independent Chapel opened in Nile Street, Emsworth
- 1810 Robert Harfield built a purpose built bathing house at the end of the road now known as Bath Road
- 1810 The first elementary school was opened
- 1811 There were 284 houses in Emsworth housing 1358 people
- 1811 Land which is now Recreation Ground in Horndean Road, was sold to William Bean Young, with special conditions attached so that it could be used for public recreation and the playing of cricket
- 1814 Coldharbour Green and Emsworth Common in Warblington parish enclosed
- 1817 A survey by Walter Butler found 30 fishing boats sailing out of Emsworth
- 1820 Emsworth Corn and Cattle Market started trading on The Square
- 1821 Four stage coaches a day pass through Emsworth from Chichester to Cosham.
- 1821 Adolphus Miller owned the ropewalk at Hermitage
- 1821 James Tatchell owned the rope works and sail making yard in Sweare Lane



- 1823 John King III took over the eastern part of ship yard as a timber yard, while his brother William retained the remainder as a shipyard
- 1823 Portsmouth to Arundel Canal opened, running through the harbour to the south of Emsworth and opening up inland waterways to London
- 1830 John Harris was the last man in Emsworth to be sentenced to sit in the stocks. He was a shoemaker who had got too drunk to work.
- 1830 'Captain Swing' rioters pass through Havant. Threshing machine destroyed in Emsworth
- 1834 Emsworth tithe map is drawn up with the apportionment in 1838
- 1834 The Poorhouse in North Street was closed and amalgamated with the Havant Union Workhouse
- 1839 Foundation stone laid for parish church of St James, Emsworth
- 1842 Queen Victoria and Prince Albert rode through Emsworth on their way from Arundel to Portsmouth. She was greeted at the County Border by the Duke of Wellington as Lord Lieutenant of Hampshire
- 1843 England and France signed a convention prohibiting the dredging of oysters between 1st May and 30th September. Fishermen of Emsworth were unable to dredge during summer months
- 1847 London, Brighton & South Coast Railway constructed and passes through Emsworth
- 1848 Baptist Chapel opened in North Street, Emsworth
- 1854 Gasworks established in Havant and Emsworth
- 1855 William Foster bought John King boat yard from David Palmer Walker
- 1858 James Duncan Foster born
- 1858 Henry Cribb took over sea-bathing business based in building at the end of Bath Road called the Bathing House
- 1860 Havant & Emsworth Volunteer Rifle Corps formed
- 1860 James Terry owned Lumley Mill
- 1861 William Foster built his first vessel the *Jane E Foster*
- 1863 National School opened in Emsworth

- 1867 New Slipper Mill built to south of main Slipper Mill where entrance to Emsworth Marina is now situated
- 1867 Elizabeth Holloway died at Saxted House. She was the last of the Holloway family. There are over 250 members of the family connected with Emsworth
- 1870 William Foster employed George Apps of Bosham to build his ships. The yard became known as Apps' Yard
- 1872 Borough of Portsmouth Waterworks Company empowered by The Board of Trade to supply water to Emsworth
- 1873 First iron conduit water pipes laid from Havant to Emsworth
- 1875 James Duncan (J D) started his oyster and scallop business
- 1881 Albert Tatchell (son of James) employed 10 men and 2 boys in the rope and sail works
- 1884 Last male member of the King family dies
- 1886 New Slipper Mill burnt down and its pond used for seasoning timber from Foster's Yard
- 1887 Hospital opened in King Street, but is moved in when new hospital is opened in 1898
- 1888 Emsworth Boating Club holds the first recorded regatta in Emsworth Harbour
- 1889 J D Foster built his first oyster smack *Thistle*
- 1894 Queen Street mill burnt down and rebuilt
- 1894 First medical report raised concerns about sewage polluting Emsworth Harbour
- 1895 The first sailing club is founded in Emsworth, but it had closed by 1902
- 1898 *The Ark* for sorting and storing oysters was in position in the Emsworth Channel. It cost £2,000
- 1898 Emsworth Victoria Cottage Hospital opened in North Street to mark Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee

- 1898 Gloyne's Brewery and six public houses sold to Emsworth brewers Kinnell & Hartley
- 1899 X-Ray apparatus installed in the Victoria Cottage Hospital
- June 1900 The Early Closing Movement suggested that trading in the shops of Emsworth should cease at 7 pm each day
- 1900 Warblington Urban District Council and the fire brigade moved into the new Council Offices in North Street
- 1901 J D Foster launched his first all steam powered oyster smack *Echo*. She was considered the most advanced fishing vessel to sail from a British port at that time.
- 1901 New steam fire engine provided for Emsworth Fire Brigade. Named *Edward VII*
- 1901 Albert Apps built a barge called *Langstone* for the Little family of Havant, who ran Langstone Quay
- 1902 In December oysters served at four banquets in area are found to be the cause of a typhoid outbreak in which the Dean of Winchester died. Forty three other guests became ill
- 1903 In January, Emsworth Harbour is declared polluted with sewage and the sale of oysters from Emsworth is banned.
- 1903 Stakes bridge rebuilt
- 1903 Foundation stone is laid for a new permanent Post Office in North Street
- 1903 The Salvationists held their new branch meeting on Thursday in the Town Hall
- 1904 In October the case of J D Foster v Warblington Urban District Council came to court and found in favour of Foster. He wanted a principle established that made Local Authorities responsible for pollution of harbours and inshore waters.
- 1904 P G Wodehouse came to live in Emsworth, initially in Emsworth House School and then at Threepwood in Record Road

- 1906 Warblington Urban District Council appealed against findings of legal proceedings, but lost the appeal, although damages awarded to Foster were reduced.
- 1906 James Terry died and left Lumley Mill to his nephew Alfred
- 1907 Warblington Halt opened
- 1907-8 Quay constructed on Langstone Harbour at the end of Pook Lane
- 1909 Emsworth Recreation Ground opened
- 1909 4th October – Emsworth Council School opened in Washington Road with 102 infants and 222 older children. Mr Armstrong was head master
- 1912 Major storm damaged Slipper Mill and it had to be rebuilt
- 1912 Pavilion Cinema opened
- 1914 First sewer excavated across Slipper Pond
- 1914 P G Wodehouse left Emsworth to holiday in the U S A. He arrived the day 1st World War broke out and did not return to Emsworth
- October 1914 Football Club obtained permission to erect goalposts in the Recreation Ground
- 1914 Northlands (a private house at this time) was converted to a Red Cross Hospital providing refuge for Belgian refugees and treatment for wounded soldiers
- 1914 13th November – Bertie Goodall presented with The Royal Humane Society's Certificate for attempting to save the life of a drowning boy
- 1915 All street lights to be shaded and only showing light downwards
- 1915 Alfred Terry sold Lumley Mill. Rumour suggested he sold in order to join the army
- 1916 A Zeppelin airship (L31) involved in a raid on Portsmouth flew over Emsworth to the great excitement of the population
- 1916 The sewage treatment works in Thornham Lane was built in conjunction with Westbourne Rural District Council, are finally opened
- 1916 The ban on selling oysters from Emsworth was finally lifted with the opening of the new sewage treatment works.

- 1917 Isobel Silver made national news when she drove the horse team that pulled the first engine to the Blendworth House fire
- 1919 Water Carnival is revived as part of Emsworth Peace Celebrations at the end of the First World War
- 1919 Jack Cribb sold the Bathing House in Bath Road to Miss Duffield, who then sold it to Major Whitaker of Stansted to found Emsworth Sailing Club
- 1920 Wolf Cub Pack started at Emsworth
- 1921 Emsworth Slipper Sailing Club founded
- 1923 Emsworth supplied with mains electricity
- 1924 Chichester and Emsworth Harbours formed a regulatory body to co-ordinate leisure sailing activities in the harbours
- 1926 The Anchor public house at the bottom of South Street, which was used as a customs house, closed
- 1927 Mr. Noel Kinnell left a donation in his will for the improvement of the mill pond wall, levelling the top and constructing a proper walkway
- 1927 Dr Lockhart Stephens retired from practice in Emsworth. He had served in the First World War with the Red Cross and was respected by war veterans
- 1927 Royal British Legion club building was constructed in North Street behind the Baptist Church
- 1927 The oyster smack *Sylvia* was lost with all hands off St Catherine's Point south of the Isle of Wight. John Parham was captain, with five crew.
- 1928 *Windflower*, a luxury yawl, was launched in Emsworth from Mr. Kemp's yard for Dr H French. It was the first yacht of any size to be launched for 26 years.
- 1932 Southern Railway published a leaflet *Yachting on the South Coast* extolling the waters of Chichester Harbour and mentioning the Emsworth waterfront amenities and sailing clubs, to encourage Londoners to use the train to come sailing
- 1935 J D Foster's sawmill and sail loft were burnt down. Losses included scale models and plans of all the oyster smacks

- 1935 Slipper Mill purchased by Leigh Thomas & Co Ltd and limited to self-raising flour.
- 1937 Basil Williams registered Hants & Sussex Motor Services Ltd with a share capital of £1,000
- 1938 J D Foster celebrated his 80th birthday by cycling 100 miles to the New Forest and back
- 1938 Chequers Garage opened by Ben Jones
- 1939 Hants & Sussex Motor Services obtained a licence to run a bus service between Emsworth Station and R A F Thorney Island
- 1939 Emsworth House School requisitioned by the Admiralty for the duration of the War. The school did not reopen on this site.
- 1940 J D Foster died
- 1941 Two magnetic bombs were dropped by German aircraft in Emsworth Channel. 100 houses were destroyed and many shop fronts were blown in
- 1943 Bombs dropped on Emsworth. One fell in Bath Road and destroyed houses, but did not explode. Residents were evacuated to Washington Road School until they could be rehoused
- May 1943 Wings for Victory event in Emsworth raised money to help fund eight Spitfires from the Havant area
- 1944 5th Battalion, The King's Regiment embarked from Emsworth to take part in the D-Day landings
- 1946 8th June – Emsworth Victory Celebrations held to mark the end of Second World War
- 1946 Recreational sailing resumes in Emsworth Harbour and the Federation of Sailing Clubs is re-formed
- 1950 The covered seating and bus shelter on The Square is built and dedicated to the fallen of the Second World War
- 1950 Lillywhite Bros garage opened at bottom of Queen Street and still trading in 2015

- 1953 Water Carnival was part of Coronation Celebrations with over 30 decorated boats on the Mill Pond and 90 children taking part in the fancy dress competitions
- 1955 Warblington Secondary School opened and Emsworth Schools then taught only 5 to 11-year-olds
- 1958 Emsworth House relinquished by the Admiralty and Hampshire County Council rebuilt it as residential home for the elderly
- 1960 Horrocks Hardware shop and Beta Marine were burnt down in a major fire in the High Street
- 1962 Royal British Legion Hall in North Street burnt down
- 1963 Emsworth Marina construction began
- 1966 Slipper Mill Pond Preservation Association formed to look after the pond after milling ceased
- 1966 Bicentennial meeting of Emsworth Friendly Society held in October
- 1970 Emsworth designated a Conservation Area by Havant Borough Council
- 1970 The Town Mill in Queen Street closed for flour milling and became offices and workshops
- 1971 Chichester Harbour Conservancy took over control of Emsworth and Chichester Harbours
- 1974 Emsworth inner relief road opened bypassing the Square
- 1975 St James' Church of England School moved from Church Path to a new building in Bellevue Lane
- 1977 Dittman & Malpas sell the Quay Mill at the bottom of South Street to the Emsworth Slipper Sailing Club who refitted it as their permanent club house and opened in Easter 1978
- 1978 *The Ark* and remains of oyster smacks removed from Emsworth Harbour.
- 1979 Last member of the Miller family died and Sussex Brewery sold. Known as the filthiest pub in the area. 75 tons of rubbish were taken away to empty it

- 1988 A27 bypass constructed and opened giving relief from large vehicles passing through Emsworth
- 1988 Emsworth Museum opened
- 1995 A jetty was built out from the promenade to give easier access to boats at high tide
- 2006 Skatepark opened
- 2008 24th August – Emsworth had Olympic Flag handover day with young athletes running around the town centre displaying the flag. Youth groups enjoyed tea and cakes in Baptist Church gardens

## Waterlooville and District

- 1248 Purbrook is mentioned in documents
- 1711 Act of Parliament passed for Portsmouth & Sheet Bridge (London to Portsmouth Road) Turnpike Trust
- 1807 George Keith Elphinstone, Baron Keith (1746–1823) Naval officer and politician retired to Purbrook Park
- 1808 Hester Maria Thrale (1764–1857) protégée of Samuel Johnson, married Baron Keith of Purbrook Park
- 1810 Act for the Enclosure of the Forest of Bere (disafforested), area known as Wheat (Waite) Lane End
- 1812 Land sold off in Allotments to defray cost of Enclosure
- By 1814 First buildings appear at crossroads – an Inn followed by four dwellings
- 1816 Inn becomes known as the Heroes of Waterloo Inn. The new settlement around the inn is called Waterloo
- 1816 Catherington Common enclosed
- 1829 (13 July) Foundation stone of St Georges Church laid
- 1831 (26 Jan) St Georges church consecrated
- 1832 First mention of the name Waterloo-ville
- 1834 Community described as Waterlooville Extra Parochial



- 1841 Population of Waterloo 175, Wait Lane End 180, Stakes 144. Total 499
- 1843 Church of St John the Baptist, Purbrook opened
- 1851 Population of Waterloo 195, Wait Lane End 205, Stakes 127. Total 508
- 1851 Church of England School opened at Purbrook
- 1853 General Sir Charles Napier dies at Oaklands, Stakes Hill
- 1854 First Baptist church founded in Chapel Lane
- 1858 Civil Parish of Waterlooville created
- 1858 Parish Church of St John the Baptist, Purbrook consecrated
- 1861 Population of Waterloo 243, Wait Lane End 243, Stakes 147. Total 658
- 1861 Four inns or public houses: Waterloo Inn (Heroes of Waterloo), Wellington Inn, Bricklayers Arms and Belle Alliance
- 1868 Charles Wadham established a Drapers business in London Road
- 1869 Purbrook Industrial School for 70 boys opened
- 1876 School Board established
- 1880 Board School opened in Stakes Hill Road
- 1881 Hulbert Road opened, linking Havant and Bedhampton with Waterlooville
- 1882 Telegraph office opened
- 1885 Catholic Convent of St Michael, Waterlooville, opened 1893 Committee appointed to provide street lighting in Waterlooville
- 1893 Committee appointed to provide street lighting in Waterlooville
- 1896 Summer service of horse-drawn buses ran from Cosham
- By 1898 Fire brigade in the town
- 1900 Harold Wadham started making bicycles
- 1901 Total population of civil parish of Waterlooville 609
- 1901 Waterlooville Football Club formed

- 1902 (January) Construction begins on the building of the Portsdown & Horndean Light Railway
- 1903 (March) Portsdown and Horndean Light Railway opened from Cosham to Horndean
- 1904 Gas street lighting installed
- 1904 Melton House, London Road, the first house to be lit by electricity
- 1905 Wadham Brothers Motor Vehicle Distributors established
- 1907 Waterloooville Golf Club formed
- 1907 Fire destroys Waterloooville mill
- 1908 Wadham Brothers move to new premises on Hambledon Road and London Road
- 1909 Beatrice (Tilly) Shilling OBE, PhD, MSc, CEng born at Waterloooville. Scientific Officer Royal Aircraft Establishment in WW2, modified Rolls Merlin carburettor to overcome negative 'g' cutout problems during combat. Died 1999
- 1911 Population of Civil Parish of Waterloooville 887
- 1912 St George's church hall opened. Built by builder John Edwards
- 1921 Population of Civil Parish of Waterloooville 1,033
- 1923 Construction of Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart
- 1926 Opening of the Jubilee Park Recreation Ground
- 1931 Population of the Civil Parish of Waterloooville 1,250
- 1932 Havant and Waterloo Urban District Council formed
- 1934 (3 October) Last running of the Portsdown & Horndean Light Railway
- 1935 The first Waterloooville Library opened in Stakes Hill Road
- 1935 Major James Edward Ignatius Masterson (b.1862) buried at Hulbert Road Cemetery, Waterloooville. Awarded VC for his 'unselfish heroism' at Ladysmith during the Second Boer War
- 1936 Curzon Cinema opened
- 1937 Waterloooville photographer Charles Herbert Taylor Marshall moves into premises at 250 London Road

- 1939–1945 Troops billeted around the town and the Queen's Enclosure
- 1951 Population of Waterlooville 2,881
- 1954 Waterlooville Football Club moved to Jubilee Park
- 1958 Berg housing estate started
- 1959 Curzon Cinema closed. Later the Curzon Rooms
- 1962 Shopping precinct built on east side of London Road
- 1965–66 Wellington Arcade built
- 1966 Demolition of old Waterloo Hotel (Heroes of Waterloo). New public house built by George Gale & Co.
- 1968 Wadham Brothers amalgamate with Stringer Motors to create Wadham Stringer
- 1970 St George's Church completely rebuilt to cater for an expanding parish
- 1971 Waterlooville Football Club wins promotion to the Southern League becoming Division One champions in their first year
- 1972 Waterlooville boxer Ralph Evans wins a bronze medal at the Munich Olympic Games
- 1973 (11 June) The new Waterlooville Library opens
- 1973 (June) Stakes Hill Lodge destroyed by fire
- 1977 Building of the A3M diverts traffic away from Waterlooville
- 1983 Bypass, Maurepas Way, opens to take traffic away from the town centre
- 1985 London Road, Waterlooville pedestrianised
- 1989 Brambles Farm industrial development begins
- 1991 Waterlooville Leisure Centre and Swimming Pool opens
- 1998 Waterlooville Football Club merged with Havant Town Football Club to form Havant & Waterlooville Football Club
- 2000 Dukes Walk shopping precinct opened
- 2008 Havant & Waterlooville Football Club lost 5-2 to Liverpool at Anfield in the 4th round of the FA Cup after leading twice
- 2009 West of Waterlooville housing development starts

- 2011 Sacred Heart and St Peter the Apostle Roman Catholic Church opens
- 2011 Waterloooville's newest public house, the Denmead Queen, opens. Named after the former bus which ran from Denmead to Portsmouth
- 2012 Fire destroys the derelict Curzon Rooms, formerly the Curzon Cinema

## Hayling Island

- 2000 to 750 BC – Bronze Age inhabitants on Hayling Island
- 1250 to 750 BC - Later Bronze Age urn-field cemetery extended across the northern part of Langstone Harbour and Hayling Island when the harbour was dry land
- 750 to 450 BC – Tournurbury Early Iron Age earthwork camp
- c.100 BC to AD 100 – Iron Age temple erected
- 6th Century – The Saxons land in South-east Hampshire
- 1086 – Hayling owned by the monks of St Swithun in Winchester. The population is about 300. Hayling has a salt pan
- 12th Century – St Peter's Church built
- 13th Century – St Mary's Church built
- 1284 – The Bishop of Winchester takes over the Manor of Havant from his monks, which includes a large part of North Hayling
- 1324 – Part of South Hayling and a church said to have been lost to the sea
- 1544 – Duke of Norfolk becomes Lord of the Manor of Hayling
- 1553 – Manor of Havant let on lease to among others the Cottons, Moodys, Thomas Holloway.
- 1571 St Mary's Church, South Hayling parish registers of births, marriages and deaths began
- 1777 – Hayling Manor House rebuilt by the Duke of Norfolk on the site of an earlier building
- 1801 – The population is about 578 divided between small villages
- 1820 – Sir George Thomas Staunton takes over the lease of the Manor of

Havant and purchases the manor in 1827

- 1823 – William Padwick purchased the manor house and title of Lord of the Manor of Hayling from Bernard Edward Howard, Duke of Norfolk, for £38,614 5s. 5d. (£38,614.27)
- 1824 – Toll Bridge from Langstone to Hayling Island opened
- 1825 – Norfolk Crescent begun but not completed
- 1840 –1876 Commons and arable common fields in North Hayling enclosed
- 1848 – The Rose in June public house opened
- 1865 – Hayling Island gained a lifeboat
- 1865 Railway line opened to Langstone Quay and in 1867 it was extended to South Hayling
- 1865 – Havant & Hayling Coal Company Ltd supplied coal at Langstone Quay at 23 shillings per ton or delivered in Havant at 24 shillings
- 1865 – A railway opened for goods to Langstone Quay and in 1867 for passengers from Havant to South Hayling
- 1867 – Common fields in Stoke Tithing, North Hayling, enclosed
- 1870 – Large areas of common enclosed in Havant and Hayling Island, including Havant Thicket, South Moor and Creek Common
- 1883 – Hayling Island Golf Club formed
- 1883 – George Bell, later Bishop of Chichester, born on Hayling
- 1895 – Water tower built
- 1898 – All of Hayling had a piped water supply
- 1901 – The population was over 1,600
- 1904 – Hayling was connected to the telephone
- 1911 – John Marshall built the first privately owned Real Tennis court at Seacourt, Hayling Island
- 1919 – Foundation stone of Treloar Hospital, Sandy Point, laid
- 1920s – First Holiday Camp established at Northney by Captain Warner
- 1921 – British Mosquito Control Institute opened at Seacourt,

- 1925 – Catholic Church of St Patrick opened in Manor Road following a bequest by Emily Louisa Coleman
- c.1928 – St Patrick's Open Air School opened at Westfield
- 1928 – The brick Venturi house at Langstone was built to measure the flow of piped water to Hayling island
- 1931 – Amusement park opened
- 1934 – Ebenezer Cole, the last of the Hayling salt-makers, died aged 90
- 1938 – Building started on Sunshine Holiday Camp at Mill Rythe
- 1938 – Regal Cinema opened
- 1940 – Three anti-aircraft gun sites established
- 1940 – 'Little Ships' left for Dunkirk in Operation Dynamo
- 1941 – More than 30 landmines, 96 high-explosive bombs and thousands of incendiary bombs fell on the night of 18th/19th April
- 1941 – Congregational Church destroyed by a German landmine
- 1944 – Sections of the Mulberry Harbour, known as Phoenixes, built off Hayling Island, towed across the English Channel to the Normandy coast
- 1950 – The population is over 5,500
- 1954 – Congregational Church built
- 1956 – The rebuilt toll bridge opened
- 1959 – Princess Catherine Yourievsky, daughter of Alexander II, buried at St Peter's Church
- 1960 – 11 April – tolls abolished on the bridge
- 1962 – Hayling Secondary School opened
- 1963 – Hayling Billy Line closed
- 1966 – New library opened
- 1967 – Mengham Infants School opened
- 1968 – Regal Cinema, Hayling Island closed
- 1975 – St Andrew's Church built
- 1980 – The Seacourt (Real) Tennis Club opened
- 1993 – Roman Catholic Choir School demolished

# "The Hayling Billy in 14 foot" by Tom Bennett – 2012

## Description of work

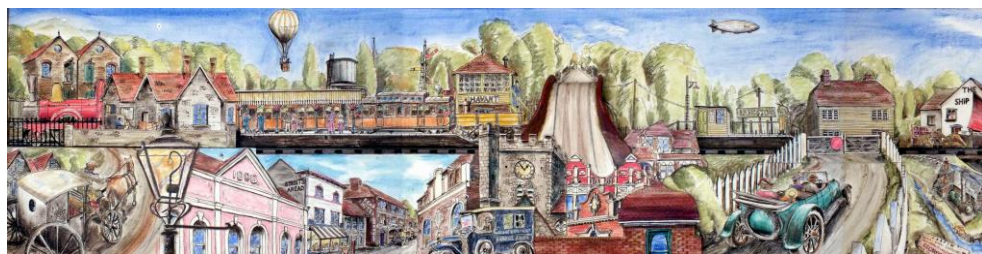
Having lived in this area since the mid-1950s the Hayling Billy line has always been a continuing presence for me. I rode on it a number of times when I was young and after the line shut explored the bridge and its surroundings as an art student. Later I would ride the line with my children on our bicycles or walk down it from Havant to Langstone.

To me the Hayling Billy meant going to the seaside. I remember the platform at Havant being thronged with excited families carrying all the paraphernalia needed for a good day out; buckets and spades, windbreaks and many bags of food and spare clothes etc. The little train would arrive consisting of one or two green carriages pulled by a small Terrier engine. We would all squeeze on board and then, after a short delay while the engine was moved to the other end, set off over the level crossing in New Lane and down through the woodland to Langstone. The highlights of the trip would be crossing the bridge over to Hayling Island and then arriving at South Hayling station where everyone would alight and take the long walk down Staunton Avenue to the beach.

The iconic image of the Hayling Billy for me is seeing the silhouette of it crossing the bridge on a summer's evening against a dazzling sunset as I was being driven home over the road bridge. This was the main image I wanted when making this piece of work. That and the feeling of travelling to the seaside.

I started this piece by thinking of all the places and things that the railway line passed from Havant down to the sea at Hayling. There were many so it became a challenge to get all them into just 14 feet along a wall and with a train moving along it. The mechanics I solved with some experimentation, the final effect being helped tremendously by the addition of sound effects.

The passage of time was another important element of the work, as it needed to reflect the near hundred years of the railway line's existence. This I did by starting with the first of three Havant stations and ending with a cyclist on the Hayling Billy Trail. Between these I have incorporated many other features which more or less move chronologically from left to right including:-



- Havant station which is the first of three stations.
- A late Victorian mainline train behind fence.
- Horse drawn taxi from about 1880.
- Warehouses which were in Waterloo Road.
- The Star public house just behind the taxi carriage.
- 1868 brake carriage in the station on the main line track.
- Shops and buildings in Havant including Streets the ironmongers, The Bear Hotel, Dissenters Chapel, St Faith's Church, Gazebo Garden, Lloyds Bank and Old Town Hall (now the Spring Arts and Heritage Centre).
- East Street going over the bridge to Warblington.
- Langston station with the spelling used by the rail company throughout the life of the line.
- The pair of weatherboard clad cottages, which still stands where the crossing was located.
- The gates in 1928, which were pushed open and shut by hand,
- The car park at the Ship Inn at Langstone which used to be the quay for the unloading of ships' cargoes including coal, fertiliser, and building materials. In particular shingle that was collected from the East Head area of Chichester Harbour in the sailing barge *Langstone*. My elderly neighbour Bob told me of how he rode on this boat as a boy and watched the men climb into the shallow water and shovel gravel on board.





- Langstone, whose windmill ceased operating before 1886.
- The strange boat in the foreground is the paddle steamer *Carrier*, which was designed to carry railway trucks to Brading in the Isle of Wight. It only operated from 1885 to 1888 including its use on one occasion to carry passengers during Queen Victoria's review of the fleet. See ticket in grass. She was not amused apparently because of the smoke it gave out. The decaying remains of the jetty structure can still be seen.
- Warblington Castle and church in the background.
- The swing bridge in the centre of the railway bridge. This was operated by hand to allow sailing vessels to pass between the harbours. The road bridge also had an opening section.
- Modern sailing boats around the North Hayling Marina.
- Train ticket on shore.



- Warner's holiday camp entrance arch.
- Cyclist on the Hayling Billy Trail.
- Hayling oyster beds, which had its own sidings.
- North Hayling station which was often windswept in its exposed position.
- Cars queuing with all their seaside paraphernalia.
- Wartime concrete anti-landing blocks on shoreline.
- Ferry to Eastney, Portsmouth, carrying bikes.
- South Hayling station, with goods shed behind, which is now Hayling Island Station Theatre.
- Family walking down Staunton Avenue with buckets and spades.
- Grand terrace.
- Beachlands funfair.
- Bathers in the sea and sailboarder.
- I have also added other features including aircraft to depict time plus some rabbits!

#### Acknowledgements:

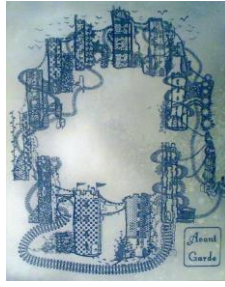
To Paul Bowden who designed and constructed all the sound components to such a good effect. Also to Bill Whiting for his assistance in making some components and information about the Terrier engines.



Leigh Park House, Havant, from the south-west circa 1830. *Joseph Francis Gilbert, 1792-1855. Courtesy of Portsmouth Museum Service.*

Leigh Park House was bought by Sir George Staunton in 1819 on his return from diplomatic service in China. Staunton extended and landscaped the park creating artificial lakes and ornamental structures such as a classical temple and a Chinese summerhouse and also built the Gothic-style library in 1832.

Joseph Gilbert is best known for his images of racing at Goodwood, although he specialised in landscapes and pictures of houses like the one of Leigh Park. Like many of his contemporaries he also painted in Wales and the Lake District as well as in the area around Chichester.



## The Siege of Warblington Castle – Mandala.

The brief was to create two plates. The first of these was to describe the history of Warblington Castle and in particular the siege of Warblington. We began by looking into the styling and mark making of brass frottage plates. I discovered line and textures are to be bold and weighty, and textures are utilised to create the illusion of tone.

The last bastion of Warblington Castle is an octagonal tower. An octagon is a regular polygon and thus lends itself to the form of Celtic knots found on historic brass frottage plates. We began by gathering images on the elements of the siege, such as the distinctive headgear of both the besieged Cavaliers and the victorious Roundheads, the fleur de lys that were fashionable at the time, and the old yew tree that bore witness to these events and still lives in the churchyard today.

The composition arranges these elements by alluding to the roundheads laying siege outside the castle with their pikes laid out in an anti-clockwise direction, the traditional way to tighten a screw or tap, in order to illustrate the ever decreasing circle of attack. The castellated lines are solid and imprison the concentric and more decorative details within, making reference to the fortress' walls. The yew tree witnessed and took no sides and is in fact sitting within a fence (a visual pun). The concentric and decorative lines could be associated with the frivolity of the Cavaliers and looked upon negatively by the Roundheads. The central Octagon comprises eight besieged Cavaliers with beards and plumes and fleur-de-lys swatches to boldly texturize and decorate their hats.

Kirstie Crout, Artist 2012



### The Schoolchild's Legacy.

The second of these plates was to incorporate the legacy concept from the heritage part of the brief. On visiting the castle with a year seven art class from Warblington School we each drew and photographed Warblington Castle.

Having had two previous meetings with the group, we discussed and mind mapped the concept of legacy, and also line and its importance in drawing. In discussion with the class and from one particular conversation, the ideas of 'fun' and 'use' had arisen, as well as some talk of wealth and stability, health and agility, and shelter and safety.

The 12 drawings submitted from the class and were scanned into a digital document. Noticing that the tower resembled a lighthouse, and a helter-skelter, we imagined a fantasy carnival space involving slides and roller coasters, bunting and lights. I was satisfied with my avante garde approach to brass rubbings which fitted perfectly as 'Avant-Garde' is also Havant's motto.

Kirstie Crout, Artist 2012



The Havant workhouse bell. *Courtesy Hampshire County Museums Service.*  
After restoration by Hampshire County Council Museum Services the bell from the Havant workhouse has been returned to The Spring and installed on the timeline.

### Magnetic text.

Inspired by the workhouse in Havant, students from Warblington School and writer in residence Claire Collison produced a text based piece of work reflecting feelings of home and how they would be different from the workhouse.

They then produced acrostics using the words **HOME** and **WORKHOUSE**, e.g.

**H** – hope, **O** – own stuff, **M** – mum, **E** – excellent.

They also produced text based on the toll of the workhouse bell to reflect the fact that the original workhouse bell has been returned to the museum and installed on the timeline, e.g. the toll of the workhouse bell is like: *A metal dish covered in an old spider's web that makes me wheeze.*

The magnetic text is laid out for visitors to produce their own interpretations of the workhouse.







Seating in front of the Spring by the Cornish sculptor Ben Barrell.

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